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AT LOW COST

It's not the first few years but the second ten years of service that tells the story of real engine economy. Thousands of Fuller & Johnson Easy-To-Start Engines have been in use for the past 15 or 20 years and are today still giving the user most excellent service.

Fuller & Johnson Easy-To-Start Engines are made by experts who specialize in building economical engines for farm use. That is why they last so long—and why their cost per hour is so extremely low. Write today for complete information on these new Fuller & Johnson Easy-To-Start Engines. Ask for Bulletin 430.

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.
Engine Specialists—Established 1840
1026 Grove St. Madison, Wis.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U.S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 138 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Watch your gums—
bleeding a sign of trouble



FORHAN'S
FOR THE GUMS
BRUSH YOUR TEETH
WITH IT
FORMULA OF
SPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE
PRESCRIPTION OF THE
DENTAL PROFESSION
Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

As sappers mine the enemy's defenses, so gum-decay tunnels through the normal gum line and produces tooth decay in its most painful form.

This gum decay or Pyorrhea is most dangerous. The gums become devitalized, relaxed. They recede. They shrink and age the mouth. Gum tenderness is present. The teeth loosen. Also Pyorrhea pockets breed bacteria which drain into the system and cause many organic diseases of mid-life.

Four people out of five over forty suffer from this Pyorrhea; but Forhan's positively prevents Pyorrhea if used in time and used consistently.

Forhan's hardens the gums. It conserves the gums that hug the teeth and hold them firm. It touches the fundamentals of tooth health in fact. And all this while you are cleansing your teeth scientifically. Forhan's is cool, antiseptic and pleasant to the taste.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes
All Druggists

Formula of
R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.
Forhan's
Limited
Montreal

Ottawa Settles Down to Business

Hon. Hugh Guthrie succeeds Mr. Meighen—King off to Imperial Conference—The railway bond and Vancouver hotel deals.

OTTAWA, Ont., October 10.—Just to round out a full twelve months of political excitement, the past few days have seen the retirement of Right Hon.

Arthur Meighen, the calling of a dozen or more ministerial by-elections, and the departure of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King for the imperial conference.

With the accomplishment of these events, the prolonged period of instability and crisis will be closed, and Canadian citizens will settle down to four years of stable government.

The retirement of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen occasions no surprise, since he announced his decision several weeks ago. Having made up his mind to forsake the political arena, he has declined to yield to the appeals of his friends, and has trodden the path of his choice without either self-pitying moans of heroic gesture. Mr. Meighen has accepted an important post with a financial house in Toronto, and will reside in that city. It is not suggested that the choice of his future home was influenced by considerations of a

Cahan, K.C. (M.P.-elect for St. Lawrence-St. George).

While the Conservatives are sweeping into the dust heap the foundations built in the last four years, Premier King is in mid-ocean on his way to represent his country at the most formidable of conclaves—the imperial conference.

It is a safe bet that Mr. King would rather have stayed at home and escaped the thousand-and-one perils that beset politicians on such occasions. He feels, no doubt, the eyes of Quebec following his every movement, eager to see him strike a blow for nationalism and against autocratic governors-general, and at the same time he knows that thousands of flags will be unfurled by his opponents in Ontario, the moment he tampers with even the smallest and least obvious of the rivets that fasten Canada to the Motherland.

Mr. King must feel like the tight-rope walker, committed to the venture of walking over the rushing maelstrom of Niagara. It is not

The Result of the Voting in the General Election

Unofficial compilation by the Canadian Press of complete riding returns shows that the popular vote in 235 out of 245 ridings (one of which returned a Liberal-Progressive by acclamation) made a grand total of 3,080,573. The unofficial popular vote by parties and provinces, exclusive of the nine missing seats mentioned above, was as follows:

Province	Con.	Lib.	Prog.	L.-Prog.	Lab.	Ind.	U.F.A.
P. E. I.	27,938	27,501					
N. S.	121,510	97,858			6,518		
N. B.	86,865	74,304					
Quebec	263,026	460,252				8,025	
Ontario	675,725	435,116	50,236	41,279	6,282	5,267	
Manitoba	81,177	36,397	19,050	38,353	17,202		
Sask.	53,910	107,420	32,564	5,647			
Alberta	42,249	32,844			8,359	167	45,177
B. C.	92,919	61,880			11,792	4,322	
Yukon	805	628					
Totals	1,446,124	1,334,200	101,850	85,279	50,153	17,790	45,177

future political career, but the fact remains that Mr. Meighen is taking up residence in the great Tory stronghold of Canada. Should he attempt a "come back," he, no doubt, could obtain a constituency there and would never need to fear personal defeat again.

A caucus of Conservative senators and members-elect, held at Ottawa, October 11, chose Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., member-elect for South Wellington, as house leader for their party in the ensuing session.

The new leader is one of the four members who have sat longest in the house. He was born in Guelph, sixty years ago. His father, Donald Guthrie, K.C., represented South Wellington in the house for six years. The present member was elected in the same constituency in 1900, as a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In 1917 he joined the Unionist forces and emerged as a straight Conservative when Mr. Meighen assumed the leadership of that party. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1917, and became minister of defence in 1920. He held that post till the Meighen government was turned out in 1921, and was re-appointed to the same ministry when Mr. Meighen took office last July.

In selecting a leader the caucus had before it the following names in addition to Hon. Hugh Guthrie: Hon. H. H. Stevens, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, C. W. Bell, K.C. (West Hamilton), Hon. Sir George Perley, Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie and C. H.

probable that he will advocate any radical changes in empire relations. However, the conference promises to produce fireworks which will tax the abilities of the most talented dodger. Premier Hertzog, of South Africa, comes pledged to raise the question of equality of status, and Desmond Fitzgerald, representing Ireland, is practically certain to bring forward a resolution defining and limiting the powers of governors. Upon these questions, Mr. King, in various speeches, has placed himself on record, and it is difficult to see how he can escape supporting both.

Meantime, the members of the new cabinet are busy in their departments, checking up the record of the Conservatives during their brief ten weeks in office. Many Conservative actions, not of a creditable kind, have been brought to light, and in some instances, have been reversed. The contract for the construction of a National Railways Hotel, at Vancouver, estimated to cost \$3,000,000, has been cancelled. The contract only lacked the signature of the minister to be complete. A drop of ink, and a second or two of time separated the builders from a fat contract with plenty of lee-way and a sure over-all profit of 7 per cent. This contract was to be awarded on a "cost-plus" basis. No tenders were called; there were no competitive bids. Instead, the lucky contractor was to be authorized to

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THE GUIDE'S NEW SERIAL

The Heart of Richard Verrell

By BRUCE GRAEME

Will commence in the November 1 issue—Watch for it

The readers of The Guide have a treat in store for their winter's reading, in the new serial which will commence in the next issue. It is a good, wholesome, mystery story, one that will keep you guessing until the very last chapter. There is the mysterious man whom Londoners gave the title of "Blackshirt," because he wore evening clothes and a black silk shirt. He is a man who moved in London's most exclusive circles, who went adventure hunting for the love of it, who stole yet returned all stolen objects to their owners. Then there is the unknown "lady of the telephone," who called Blackshirt up just before each episode and with whom he found himself in love. All London was puzzled over this quixotic, elusive adventurer. Do not fail to read the opening chapters.

Install CHAMPION Spark Plugs NOW!

A new set will assure easier starting—better performance—save oil and gas

If you have not installed new spark plugs within the past year, or if your present set has gone 10,000 miles, you will make certain of quicker starting and better engine performance during the coming winter if you install a complete set of dependable Champions NOW.

Hundreds of thousands of motorists who installed new Champions last spring have enjoyed better service since that time. You, too, will experience much more satisfactory motoring if you make it a regular practice to put in new spark plugs once a year.

Stop at your local dealer's and he will supply you with a set of the correct type of Champions for your car.

All Champion Spark Plugs are of two-piece, gas-tight construction, with siliimanite insulators and special analysis electrodes.

Champion X—
exclusively for
Fords—packed
in the Red Box
80 cents each.



Champion—
for cars other
than Fords—
packed in the
Blue Box
90 cents each.

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

A Canadian-Made Product

Champion Spark Plug Company
of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ont.

The Grain Growers' Guide Announces

To begin in November 1 issue, its

Third and BEST Figure PUZZLE CONTEST

190
PRIZES

*More Fascinating
Simpler Rules
Larger Prizes*

\$7130.00
IN PRIZES

Everyone has an Equal Chance

First Grand Award
\$2400.00

30 Special Prizes 30
FOR
Early Solution Senders

Choice of:
Studebaker Essex
Pontiac
Chevrolet Overland
and Star Cars



A CONTEST
FOR
THE FARMERS

of the three Prairie
Provinces

Puzzles appeal to three of man's most compelling instincts. The inquisitive instinct, the natural impulse to attempt the difficult and the sporting instinct.

In addition to being a good form of pastime, Guide puzzles have educational and character-building value. They sharpen the intellect, train the individual to concentrate, to work methodically and carefully. They also bring out many desirable human qualities—make a person keen, develop patience, persistence, determination and self reliance. No other form of activity so successfully sweeps away the cobwebs from the brain, and the value of being able to add accurately cannot be over estimated.

Other factors which make a contest popular are the manner in which the contest is conducted, the courteous, impartial treatment which contestants receive, the general satisfaction with the manner in which the prizes are awarded, and the constant efforts of the contest staff to give satisfaction. The popularity of Guide Puzzle Contests indicate that our efforts have been appreciated.

The following letter was sent in after the close of our last contest by D. McLennan, Birtle, Manitoba, who has been a Guide reader almost since its inception. Here is what he says:

"It was a pleasant surprise to us to hear that we had won a special prize. This was something we did not expect. To my wife really belongs the credit for anything we have done."

"The puzzle was most interesting and the more you worked at it the more interesting it became. This, with the possibility of winning a nice, new car, for we are all human, kept us on the job."

S. McLennan, Birtle, Manitoba.



H. B. MYERS,
McGee, Sask.
Winner of \$200 cash prize
in our last contest.

Why Guide Puzzles are so Popular Three Compelling Instincts Stimulated

H. B. Myers came fifth on the list of prize winners last year. What do you suppose were his feelings when he received his check? His first thought was to write us this letter:

"I am in receipt of your check in my favor for \$200, covering my share of profits in the puzzle contest, and wish to thank you for your promptness and general courtesy in the management of this contest. With best wishes for the prosperity of your paper."—H. B. Myers, McGee, Sask.

Two Albertans are the authors of the following letters. Mrs. McConnell lives on a homestead in the Grande Prairie country, many miles from a railroad, that is why Mr. Stauffer was so pleased that she won a prize amounting to \$871.25:

"I wish to congratulate you on the successful contest just closed, and I have complete confidence that as far as you were able to do so the contest was conducted with absolute impartiality. Although I tried my best to win and sent in my best solution, still I am glad that the Grand Prize went to people on the farm, especially the lady on the homestead in the Peace River district."

"Accept my many thanks for the thirty-second prize. The fact that others beat my best only makes me appreciate their success the more."—Ezra Stauffer, Tofield, Alberta.

Mrs. McConnell writes:

"My success in solving the puzzle has been due entirely to concentrated effort, coupled with an honest respect for the other fellow's ability. Indeed, not until I had solved the puzzle four times did I consider the result my best effort and good enough to compete successfully with the 'other fellow's best.'"

—Mrs. A. McConnell, Vanrenna, Alberta.

Our letter files contain many other letters equally interesting from those who took part in our last contest. We will publish some of them in an early issue.

BIGGER and BETTER

Watch for the opening announcement of the contest in the November 1 issue if you want to experience real pleasure and satisfaction. Our third contest is bigger and better in every way. The Grand awards are bigger, there are more cash prizes, the Figure Puzzle is the best that has yet been devised and the rules are simpler.

SEND FOR EXTRA CHARTS

Extra copies of the puzzle are a great help. They will be sent free of charge if the coupon below is used and will be mailed to you on October 30.

OBEY THAT IMPULSE—

Slip the Coupon in a letter tonight. Be determined to take full advantage of the benefits of this contest.



MRS. A. MCCONNELL,
Vanrenna, Alta.
Won a cash prize of \$871.25
in our last contest.

Contest Department
THE GRAIN
GROWERS'
GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me
copies of the Figure Puzzle
also the complete prize list
and details of the contest.

NAME

ADDRESS

PROV.

P.S.—All extra copies of the puzzle will be mailed on October 30.

Turn Your YEARNING Power into EARNING Power

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Subscription price, in Canada, 50 cents per year, three years for \$1.00, except in Winnipeg city, where subscription price is 75 cents per year. Subscription price in United States and all other countries outside of Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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ADVERTISING POLICY

We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trust worthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

The Imperial Conference

*Problems which face the Empire's statesmen
now assembled in London*

By J. A. STEVENSON

ON October 19 there will open in London, another Imperial conference, and as its proceedings may be fraught with important consequences for the peoples owning allegiance to the British flag, some account of the problems which it will face and discuss ought to be opportune. The Imperial conference, as institutions go, cannot boast of any venerable lineage, for the first meeting took place in Ottawa as recently as 1887, and it was a very informal gathering, which attempted to deal only with a few selected problems. The conference did not gain any real importance until the jubilee year of 1897, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his first appearance, and by his dignified bearing and lofty eloquence captured the imagination of the British public. Thereafter up to the outbreak of the war conferences were held at intervals of four or five years and very valuable results were achieved from them. Since the war, however, it has been judged advisable to have shorter gaps between the conferences, and in 1921, 1923 and now in 1926, the premiers of the overseas Dominions, who are now joined by representatives of India, have foregathered in London to exchange views and examine common problems affecting the communities which they govern. But it should always be remembered that the Imperial conference has no executive powers, it is merely a conference of governments, and whatever resolutions it may pass or policies which it may recommend, cannot become operative until they have received the endorsement of the ministries or parliaments of the different units which the delegates represent.

Naturally the fortunes of politics make continual changes in the personnel of the conference, and on October 19, there will not sit round the council table at 10 Downing Street, a single one of the statesmen who graced it at the Great War conference of 1917. Mr. Massey, of New Zealand, is dead. Our own Sir Robert Borden has retired from public life. General Smuts, of South Africa, is in opposition, and W. M. Hughes, of Australia, although still in parliament, is plowing a furrow of lonely independence. Every conference brings some fresh faces to London, and on this occasion the most interesting newcomers will be General Hertzog, the premier of South Africa and the Hon. J. G. Coates, the premier of New Zealand.

Premier Hertzog, of South Africa
Hertzog is a peculiarly intriguing personality; a South African Dutchman by race, he was trained as a lawyer and proved himself a gallant soldier on the Boer side in the war of 1899-1902. He accepted the Peace of Vereeniging which terminated the independence of the two Boer republics, and played an active part in promoting the Union of South Africa, which was

hailed as a healing agency for the country's troubles. He also joined the first government of the Union which General Botha formed, but the events of the war had seared his soul and left him a relentless critic of British imperialism. So he soon picked a quarrel with Botha about some language question and retired from the ministry to become leader of the Nationalist party which formed the opposition. In opposition days he made violent speeches openly advocating the secession of South Africa from the Commonwealth, but when the swing of the pendulum brought him to office as premier he seemed to have modified his views, possibly because he was dependent upon the support of a Labor element composed largely of British-born people. However, he had not shed his fervent nationalism and dislike of imperialism, and there are signs that he intends to provide the conference with some highly controversial issues, which, once they are raised in sharp form must go forward to some sort of settlement.

Premier Coates, of New Zealand
Premier Coates, of New Zealand, is

debuts as imperial statesmen at the conference of 1921, but Mr. Munroe, of Newfoundland, has never attended a conference before, and India's representatives change for each meeting.

The Agenda of the Conference

The complete agenda of the conference has not yet been made public, but it will include:

1. Opening statements on main issues of common concern.
2. Reports on developments in foreign affairs since the last conference, with discussions of problems and policy.
3. Position of the Dominions on the Treaties of Locarno.
4. Naval, military and air defences.
5. Overseas settlement.
6. General review of inter-imperial trade, present and future, including a discussion of the work of the imperial economic committee and the position of the empire marketing board.
7. Imperial communications, including the work of the imperial shipping committee and discussion of the ques-

to giving English statesmen a free hand to tie up the whole empire by treaties and diplomatic understandings which might one day lead to another international conflict involving the whole Commonwealth. The British government acknowledged the existence of this sentiment, which is not confined to Canada, by negotiating the Treaties of Locarno without the formal approval or consent of the Dominions. In reality there were nine distinct agreements negotiated at Locarno, and the British government has announced its intention of discussing with the Dominion statesmen all aspects of the argument, and their significance both in regard to the empire as a whole and its different units.

The Locarno Treaties

Canada is only primarily concerned with one of these agreements, known as the Rhine Security pact, whose virtual effect is to make Great Britain keeper of the peace between France and Germany, and a guarantor of their present frontiers.

Under article 9 of the treaty it was expressly provided that it imposed no obligation upon any British Dominion or India unless its acceptance was directly signified. So far none of the Dominions have made any official pronouncement about their attitude, but in a speech delivered during a debate on treaty-making powers last session, Mr. Mackenzie King intimated that his government saw no reason why Canada should accept the Locarno pact, and it is known that South Africa and the Irish Free State take the same position. On the other hand, the New Zealand government inclines to acceptance, and Australia is said to be willing to endorse it provided Canada will do likewise. If, however, the Dominion delegates, or even some of them, refuse the Locarno pact, there will come a very distinct breach in the domestic solidarity of the British Empire, for part of it will be committed to very definite responsibilities in connection with a pact involving issues of peace and war, and part of it will be completely immune from them.

Another problem which will come up for examination will be the relations of the Dominions to the league, for recent events at Geneva have shown that the Dominions are determined to claim an equal position with Great Britain in world councils. Sir George Foster, who was selected as Canada's representative by the Meighen government, asserted Canada's right to a seat on the council of the league, and Desmond Fitzgerald, the Irish delegate, actually entered the contest for seats on the council and obtained 10 votes from foreign supporters, including Germany. Naturally, old-fashioned imperialist Tories see in this independent assertion of its rights by the Canadian

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Premier Stanley Baldwin and Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conference, Premier Mackenzie King and Hon. Ernest Lapointe

a comparatively unknown figure outside his own country. He is a practical farmer, who served with great distinction in the late war; when he returned from it he soon rose to prominence in the New Zealand parliament, and when, on the death of the veteran Mr. Massey, the Reform party were looking for a competent successor, their choice fell upon the young soldier-farmer, who had shown such an excellent grasp of parliamentary business and the country's problems. He has not disappointed his friends, and since his selection as leader, he has fought a general election and secured the mandate of an overwhelming popular majority. Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Bruce, of Australia, made their

tion of commercial air services.

8. Research.
9. Exhibition within the empire of empire-produced motion picture films.
10. Question of securing an agreement regarding the liability of state enterprises to taxation.

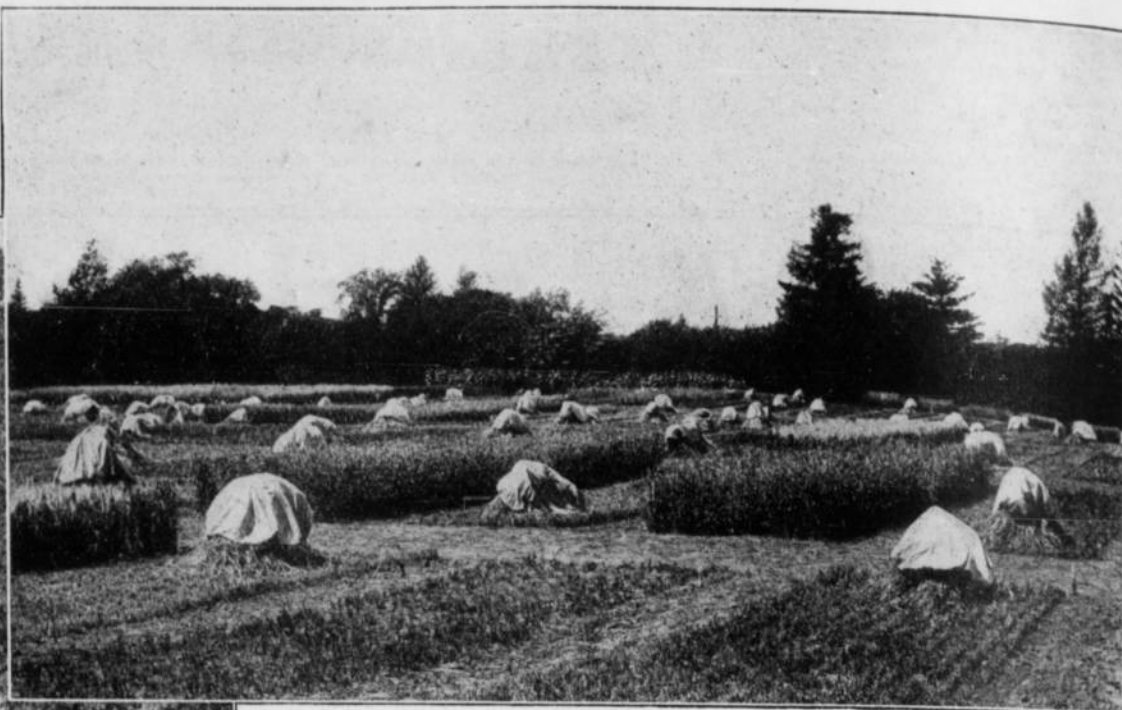
Policies of Paramount Interest

Items Nos. 2 and 3 are bound to promote discussions of paramount interest, and in them will be raised the whole question of responsibility of the Dominions for British foreign policy and commitments in Europe. It has been made definitely plain by successive Canadian governments, that the Canadian people were in the main opposed

A Westerner Makes a Pilgrimage

What I learned at the Central
Experimental Farm, Ottawa

By P. M. ABEL



The variety test plot at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It was from this field that Marquis and Garnet went out to make their impress on the agriculture of Western Canada.
Left—One of the approaches to the C.E.F. buildings

THE experimental farm system of Canada has, without a doubt, played a bigger part in shaping the agricultural practices of this country than any other similar institution has in its own sphere. No one will contest that point. In older countries the heritage of farm lore passes from generation to generation almost without change. Even in the great plains of the republic south of us the early farmers studied potato bugs and Indian warfare at the same time, and if there was a scientist among them he was much more likely to contribute his skill than his skill to the enrichment of the soil.

But in the transformation of Western Canada into a grain field the scientist followed hard on the heels of the pioneer. Seven years before the first locomotive whistle screamed in the Kicking Horse Pass, Prof. Macoun journeyed afoot from Winnipeg to Alberta and predicted, by the character of the native vegetation just where wheat could and could not be economically grown. Pure-bred livestock grazed on the pastures of the experimental farm at Indian Head, when buffalo coats were still the prevailing style in Saskatchewan. Dr. Bedford made Brandon a centre for the dissemination of scientific farm knowledge, while reapers and flails were still common among the homesteaders of Manitoba.

Co-ordinating Research

Westerners know their branch experimental farms well and make uncommon good use of them, but few are privileged to visit the heart of the organization, the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Here reside the director of the whole system, E. S. Archibald, and a corps of specialists, each one of whom has charge of the work of his department, and has a certain degree of supervision over similar work at the branch farms. Mr. Hopkins, Dominion Field Husbandman, for instance, has a considerable portion of the 455 acres of the Central farm for studying crop rotations, cultural practices, the operation of new types of machinery, etc. But the Central farm does not possess a wide variation of soil types, so on a rented heavy clay farm not far from Ottawa, he conducts separate experiments on the management of that class of soil. Then, too, he pays regular

visits to the 26 branch farms which are located throughout the Dominion from Atlantic to Pacific, and correlates their conclusions on field husbandry investigations. Comes along a question on which superintendents of the branch farms disagree—the practical value of manure applications, or the advisability of using a land packer, it is Mr. Hopkins' job to explain why the practice is advisable in one district and likely to lead to disappointment in another.

A National Service

Mention Central Experimental Farm to a prairie farmer and he immediately thinks of Marquis wheat, for although the first crossing work which produced this variety was done at western branch farms, it was in the little laboratory within sight of the nation's capital that Dr. Chas. Saunders labored year after year, selecting and discarding, refining, and patiently confirming his tests, till Marquis went out to become supreme in its day in the spring wheat areas of the western plains.

But the Central farm serves a wider clientele than the western farmer, and Marquis is only one name in a long and very creditable list. Huron, an Ottawa cross-bred wheat that fell short of popularity in the West because of its late maturity has now become the main spring wheat variety in Eastern Canada. From Ottawa also has come Bearer barley which gives promise of great things in Ontario. British Columbia, says Director Archibald, is a natural pea country, and looking to future development, the Central farm has developed the Chancellor variety for the farmers in the inland valleys of that province. At the other extremity of Canada, the Gaspé Peninsula of Quebec, is a set of conditions that make a great flax fibre country. Longstem, an Ottawa creation, surpasses in quality and yield all other sorts yet tried there and will be an important factor in popularizing that highly profitable crop among the habitants.

Cautious Enthusiasm

I asked Mr. Archibald if the experimental farm people were satisfied with the performance of Garnet wheat in the hands of farmers during 1926. "Completely so," was his answer. He had in hand on that day a report from the Brandon farm where Garnet had yielded 40 bushels per acre on

summerfallow and 29 bushels on prepared stubble land. "Of course we have never been so incautious as some of the Garnet wheat enthusiasts," he added. "No scientific institution would ever lend its signature to some of the claims that were made for Garnet last spring, but we believe that it is going to prove a valuable addition to our list of varieties, especially where early fall frost is a recurrent danger."

Such has been the work of Dominion cerealists, past and present; a truly national service creating new products for every section of the country, multiplying them under supervision (for space at the Central farm is too precious for multiplying varieties), and distributing to farmers either gratis or at a price within the means of all.

Facilities have been improved of late years in the cerealists laboratory. By the installation of electric light to hasten plant growth in the greenhouse during the winter months, it is now possible to grow two crops of grain a year and allow for the inevitable lost time between harvest and seeding. That enables the plant breeder to work just twice as fast as when Dr. Saunders first started his work. It contains the promise of rapid progress against the common enemy, wheat-stem rust.

During the past summer there have appeared in city dailies dark insinuations that the experimental farms were about to release another variety of such merit that it would soon displace Marquis for general cropping. I asked Mr. Archibald about that, and he declared it to be a baseless rumor.

While the cerealists have been turning out new varieties of grains, the horticulturists have been no less busy in similar work for the gardener and orchardist. There are at the present time on the Central farm 3,000 new horticultural varieties. Perhaps 100 of them will become economically useful additions to horticultural planting lists.

Remaking the Apple List

The most spectacular work has been done with apples, but as it takes from 25 to 40 years to produce a new apple variety, the full significance of the brilliant work done at Ottawa is only beginning to emerge. Every westerner who reads knows the story of Dr. Wm. Saunders' Russian hybrids. As the result of his genius many a prairie farmer is today growing apples or crab apples in inhospitable locations that sheltered never a willow bush a generation ago.

But we in the West have no conception of the importance of this horticultural plant-breeding work to the farmers of Ontario. Northern Spies, taking them as an example of the semi-hardy sorts of commercial apples which make up the bulk of the output in that

province, Northern Spies do well in the Niagara peninsula, but transported to the less favored sections of Ontario they suffer from the severity of the climate. The problem here is the same as in the West, to breed sorts that mature their wood before winter puts an end to all ripening processes. In this work Mr. Macoun and his colleagues have been signally successful. The apple belt of the east is moving north just as surely as the corn belt of the prairies is crossing the Dakotas. Even the McIntosh Red, delight of our youth, whose lusciousness tempers our resentment against Adam, is fast giving place to the Lobo, an Ottawa product.

Other Horticultural Work

The same type of work is being carried on with pears and plums.

With small fruits the Ottawa farm has earned international recognition. The Portia variety of strawberry, a creation of the Central experimental farm, has become the leader in some of the heaviest strawberry-producing areas in the states. "In fact," Director Archibald will tell you, "the Americans are very keen to get all our new as soon as they are released. Our northern location imparts a vigor that is their envy. On the other hand all that we can get from them is superabundant quality which is frequently unfitted to withstand Canadian growing conditions."

What is true of the fruit list is true in almost equal measure of the vegetables that have been under Mr. Macoun's refining hand. Have you ever noticed, early in the season before Golden Bantam appears on the city markets, a sweet table corn with bluish-black kernels? That is Pickaninny, the earliest of the superior varieties of table corn. The credit for it goes to Ottawa. Then there is another variety, Banting, a market favorite from Florida to Alberta. It is named after Toronto's young medical genius, the name indicating how recently it emerged from the field laboratory at the Central farm.

Constructive Work

Does the mention of tobacco raise in your mind pictures of Havana, Virginia, or a swarthy farmer in flowing burnoose under Anatolian skies? If so, you will have to bring your ideas up to date. Ten years ago you would have been alright. At that time Canada was importing annually 20,000,000 pounds of the weed that soothes and exasperates. Today it has cut its importations in half in spite of increasing use, and Mr. Archibald estimates that the Dominion will have ceased importing within a few years and before 1936 will actually be exporting 50,000,000 pounds a year.

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At the Top of the Clydesdale List

SIX years ago The Guide requested me to name what in my opinion were the three most successful Clydesdale sires in Western Canada. In doing so, I stated that in my opinion there had been no really outstanding sires in the sense in which such horses as Darnley, Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Dunure Footprint and some others were so regarded in Scotland, but that had Woodend Gartly only lived longer, instead of dying in his prime, he would undoubtedly have occupied clearly the highest place as a sire in the prairie provinces. This opinion was confirmed by many others, including two of Canada's best Clydesdale judges, both of whom have unfortunately passed away—Robert Graham and James McKirdy. Liberal offers were made to secure his return to Scotland just before he died.

Leaving out Woodend Gartly, however, I named four very good sons of Baron's Pride which seemed at that time to be entitled to go to the top. These were The Bruce, Baron's Gem, Baron of Arcola and Baron's Best. This list was not published and in the light of what has occurred since then I would now withdraw Baron's Best, because, although a most famous show horse in Scotland and Canada and the freshest 20-year-old stallion I ever saw, he did not distinguish himself in the stud, for some reason unknown to me. The other three horses named were, I think, entitled to the positions given at that date.

Matter of Personal Judgment

It is always an invidious thing for a man to select certain horses and say they are better individuals or better producers than other horses, when this is largely a matter of opinion. Mr. MacNeilage gets around this difficulty by annually counting up the prizes won by the progeny of each sire at certain prominent shows or fairs in Scotland. So far as he is concerned, this method of classifying the outstanding or most successful sires removes the question from his individual opinion to that of the opinion of others who have awarded those prizes. In other words he deals with accomplished facts instead of simply giving an individual opinion as I am asked to do.

It might, of course, be possible to sum up the respective winners at five or six of the largest fairs in Western Canada, and credit them accordingly. But this would neither be fair nor convincing for the simple reason that many good stallions are located in districts where the progeny are never exhibited at any large fair, nor perhaps at any fair.

Varying Opportunities

In considering this question the most obvious thing that will occur to anyone is the vast difference in the opportunity which the different horses have had to distinguish themselves in the stud. Two stallions of equal merit, for instance, go into different districts. One has access to a lot of good or choicely-bred mares, while the other is bred only to common mares of various types, but of mixed or inferior breeding. What chance has the latter horse to become known as a great sire in comparison with the other more fortunately placed horse? None at all. I have known many excellent stallions go into obscure districts where they became completely lost so far as show ring records were concerned, while others of less merit became popular on account of the greater opportunity they had through being mated with a superior class of mares. The three stallions named above, especially The Bruce and Baron of Arcola, were particularly fortunate in being bred to a lot of first-class registered mares, owned respectively by Mr. Taber and Mr. Bryce. What they would have accomplished under less favorable conditions can only be guessed at.

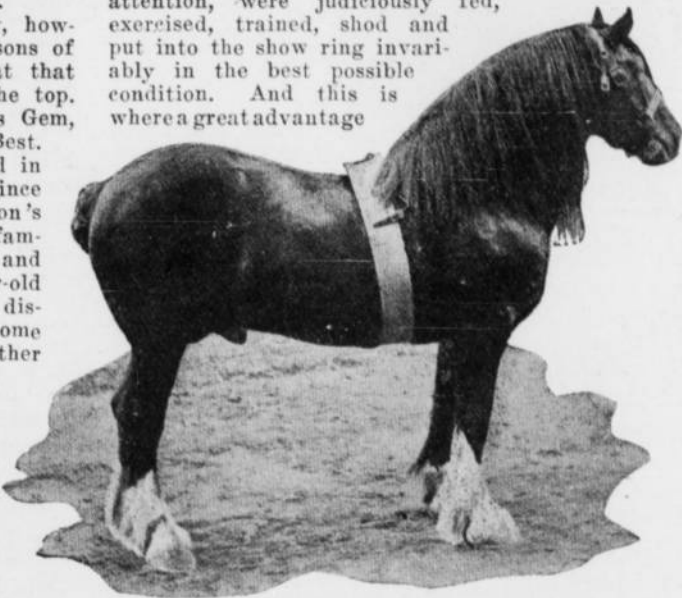
For above reason it seems almost impossible to classify stallions with any degree of fairness without doing an injustice to those horses that, because

Alex. Galbraith compiles a list of the Clydesdale sires which have done most for the breed in Western Canada

of their restricted opportunity, could not be expected ever to shine as outstanding sires. At this point, and realizing the difficulties confronting me in discussing the subject, I feel like giving it up and going no further with the question. In hopes, however, of bringing out some discussion I will proceed.

Artificial Aids

Not only were The Bruce and Baron of Arcola fortunate in their ownership, but the progeny of both horses had the benefit of the most skilful care and handling from birth onward. They were raised with the best of care and attention, were judiciously fed, exercised, trained, shod and put into the show ring invariably in the best possible condition. And this is where a great advantage



WOODEND GARTLY

accrued to the skilful, experienced showman in comparison with the ordinary farmer of limited knowledge and experience. It is simply impossible to allocate the exact amount of credit that should come to the animal as nature produced him, and the corresponding amount to be given the experienced exhibitor or manipulator. The modern show ring, whether it be of horses, cattle, sheep or swine, is an exhibit quite as much of skill in fitting and showing as it is of the production of high class animals. Nature, unassisted by art in the show yard, would be by no means attractive or beneficial to the average person, but the well bred, perfectly formed, nicely finished and skilfully shown animal is admired and appreciated by everybody.

The List Extended

In addition to the three horses above named there should be added, as belonging to same period about two decades back, Perpetual Motion, Concord, Black Ivory, Show King, Craigie Blend and Royal Citizen. These six horses were all conspicuous winners in the leading show rings of Western Canada, and each of them sired a number of successful prize-winning progeny. I consider them sufficiently meritorious to be reckoned alongside the three others above referred to.

In same category but hardly so prominent, I will include Mahomet, Magie, Crowned King, Belle Isle, Johnston Count, Lord Ardwell, Charnock, Doune Lodge Revelanta, Gallant Buchlyvie and Baron Marcus. Although of varying degrees of merit all these 20 stallions have done excellent service in the stud and are certainly entitled to a niche in the equine temple of fame. Robert Sinton imported some excellent horses, also Andrew Dollar and several others.

Coming down to a later period there were a bunch of real good substantial horses imported which not only proved winners in the show ring, but some of whose offspring have become more or less famous in recent years. In this list I would include several of Ben Finlayson's importations, as they have been the most numerous and conspicuous. Dunure Norman is one of the best,

also Enterprising, Bonnie Woodside, Golden West, First Principal, Arngibbon and Edward Garnet, all of them excellent horses and successful sires.

Of John Graham's lot I would select Border Ensign and Munchausen, although he imported several other very good horses. Craigie Masterpiece, owned by Alberta government, and in many respects a great horse, is producing some colts of outstanding merit. King's Last of Bedminster, in an obscure district, sired the Calgary champion of 1924, Revelanta's Choice, Dunure Sparkling Hope, Monteith Splendour, Everest Headlight and Bydand, have all left good stock and proved their value to their respective communities.

Likes University Horses

But at the very top of this list I would place, with reservations, the two Saskatoon University stallions, Bonnie Fyvie and Kinleith Footprint. The first named is a magnificent horse, but at present unfortunately not quite sound. The latter just a medium individual but choicely bred and with a progeny show record at this date practically unequalled.

Bonnie Fyvie's colts and fillies have already distinguished themselves in the strongest competition in North America, but they are still too young for a permanent verdict. Time frequently changes events in history. Horses that seemed conspicuously successful at one period afterwards disappear from memory, and we wonder why they were ever considered seriously, while others less dazzling take their place. This is why a war history cannot properly be written while the war is on or even during the same generation as the event occurred in. The event is too close and partialities or prejudices are apt to exist.

In horse breeding one thing is certain and that is that where high class mares have been judiciously selected on account of their quality, conformation and pedigree, to be mated with certain approved sires, the progeny is much more likely to excel than where stallions are bred indiscriminately to such mares as chance to come along, as is frequently the case. This is merely a truism which goes without saying of course.

I may state that as a general rule the most successful and satisfactory breeding stallions in Western Canada

have all been horses of only medium size, but with abundant quality. The Bruce, Baron's Gem, Concord, Perpetual Motion and several others were all moderate sized horses, none of them weighing much over 1,850 pounds, in fairly good flesh. The Bruce had lots of style and exceptionally long hind pasterns; some people thought them too long. He won first at the Royal Show of England and was practically invincible in Saskatchewan for a good many years. Baron's Gem and Concord were both beautifully made horses and uniformly successful in show ring and stud. Perpetual Motion, unfortunately,

was a "ridgling," but this did not prevent him being a very sure breeder and also quite successful as a show horse both in Scotland and Canada. Needless to add that all these horses were splendid movers.

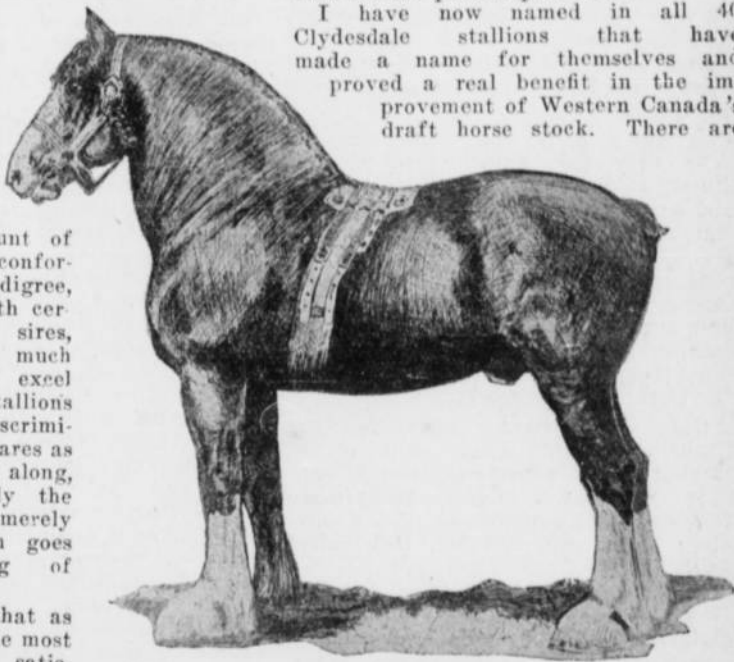
Woodend Gartly was a very lovely and likeable black horse of fine disposition and exceptional quality. He won first prize in a strong class at Kilmarnock, but it was only after he had left Scotland that his extraordinary merits as a sire became known. He weighed about 1,950 pounds.

A Notable Omission

On reading over above list of successful Clydesdale sires, I think I hear some one ask, "Why not include Wee Donald, the three times grand champion at Chicago International, amongst the immortal sires?" Personally, I have always regarded this beautiful horse, when at his best, as having a more pleasing personality and fewer faults than any Clydesdale stallion in this country, and I have given him championships at both Chicago and Guelph, but I can hardly place him high up in the list of successful sires. I consider his opportunity, while perhaps not equal to some other stallions, has been quite above the average, and I have yet to see any of his colts that can be called first class. It would seem to me better to let him rest on his show yard laurels, which are very great, and replace him in this list by his sire, Hugo's Stamp. The latter, although scarcely tall enough for a great show horse, has been a real good one and a fairly successful sire, and is still very fresh at 16 years old.

A horse that also deserves recognition is Prince of Muirhouses, the sire of the great gelding, Chief, owned by Manitoba Cartage Co., that won championship over all breeds and ages at Chicago International in 1924, and another is Clan McNee, sire of several prize-winning geldings in Saskatchewan. Quite a number of others might well be added, but the list is already quite formidable, and I think I have included about all the most prominent sires of prize-winning progeny, at any rate in the prairie provinces.

I have now named in all 40 Clydesdale stallions that have made a name for themselves and proved a real benefit in the improvement of Western Canada's draft horse stock. There are



THE BRUCE

doubtless several others that could properly be included in the honor list, and I trust some Guide readers will supply some of those I may have omitted. The importers of these 40 stallions are as follows: Ben Finlayson, 8; Alex. Galbraith & Son, 5; W. H. Bryce, 4; A. and G. Mutch, 4; Graham Bros., 3; John Graham, 2; Sir Wm. Vanhorne, 1; McKirdy Bros., 1; Thos. Mercer, 1; O. J. White, 1; G. C. Cluett, 1; Andrew Graham, 1; Alberta Government, 1; University of Sask., 1; John A. Turner, 1; Smith & Richardson, 1; Colin McKeigan, 1; J. E. Martin, 1; Alex. Dick, 1; Melvin Gordon, 1.

The Changing Woods

By E. J. RATH

Author of *The Nervous Wreck*, *Mister 41*,
The Sixth Speed, Etc.

"I won't be afraid, Billy," she said. "I'll get through before dark. And I'll remember you saved me—always, and that you taught me something. Good-by."

any more; it was so still. I slept after a while. Twice I woke while it was still dark; it was horrible! The next time it was broad daylight, and then I began to walk again. Oh, how I have walked—and called!"

The tears started to her eyes again, and she said in a stifled voice: "Oh, the woods are horrible! Horrible!" "Poor child!" he said gently. "But never mind now. You're found. Can you cook a bit? We'll have a square

meal, if you can."

"I'm a coward," she said weakly. "But I can't help it." She brushed the tears from her eyes and tried to smile. Then she bent forward suddenly and searched his face with a quick glance. It was drawn and haggard, she noticed for the first time, and he lay half propped against a tree. Lloyd smiled back at her.

"Are you sick?" she asked, in an awed tone.

He tapped his leg and nodded. "Broken," he said. "Oh!" she gasped. "And you're alone?"

Lloyd nodded again, and forced another smile to his lips. Impulsively she placed a hand on his forehead.

"That part of it's better now," he reassured her. "The fever was pretty strong yesterday, but it's gone down a lot."

"When—when did it happen?"

"Day before yesterday."

"And you've been here?" she said, in slow amazement—"alone! Oh, you poor thing!" She hid her face again.

"There, there!" he said, comfortingly. "Don't worry about my troubles. You're found, and so am I. That's a beginning. You need me and I need you. Everything will be all right. Cheer up, little sister."

In a moment she looked up and smiled at him with trembling lips.

"I'll stop being a coward now. I'm selfish. I was just lost and hungry. But you—for two days! Tell me what to do. Where can I get somebody? I'll go now."

"You mustn't go just now," he answered. "There are things to do first. We've got to get organized. Both of us ought to eat. I guess you can cook some."

"I can cook some things," she said doubtfully. "But your leg—are you suffering?"

"Not just now. It's waited for two days and it can wait till I eat. After that I'll see what we can do about it. Are you rested enough to work a bit?"

"I'm ready," she said, rising. "Tell me what to do."

"I'd like a little whisky," he began. "Just dump out that small sack. There's a flask in there with my clothes—that's it. You take some first. You need it as much as I."

But she would not drink until Lloyd had put the flask to his lips.

"Now, if you'll get me a drink of water," he said. She found one of his tin pails, filled it to the brim, and brought it to him. He drank long and slowly.

"Gee, but that's good!" he said, smiling. "That's the first since yesterday." He caught a look of pain and pity in her eyes and added hastily:

"Now we need a fire. That's a good enough place, right where the axe is lying. You won't need to chop any wood; there are plenty of dead sticks."

She laid a fire under his direction, Lloyd smiling faintly once or twice at her unfamiliarity with the art. Then he

told her where to find the matches, and she uttered a little cry of satisfaction when the dry wood blazed up briskly.

"Now, if you'll take that axe," said Lloyd, "and cut a couple of sticks with forks at one end, I'll show you how to boil the kettle."

"I know what you mean," she said. "I've seen the guides."

"Next there's the grub sack," he went on, when a pail of water had been swung over the blaze. "Over there under the dog-tent. I hadn't got the tent up when it happened, you see. It was just a few minutes after I came ashore to make camp. And, by the way, may I have my pipe? It's in the canoe, I think. I have the pouch. Thank you—and the matches. Now I'm fixed. As I was saying, I was just unloading the stuff. I slipped with the heavy sack and went down with it. That stone there did the business—that and the sack. But let's talk about dinner. The pea soup would do us both good. It's in that oiled paper tube; that's it—the powder."

He watched her as she worked under his directions. "You're pretty handy," he commented, approvingly. "You ought to like the woods."

"Do you?" she said, stopping in her work and looking her astonishment. "After this?"

"Sure! The woods are not to blame for this. I don't hold them any grudge. I'll be back just the same next year. So'll you. You don't think so now, but you will. I can tell. You're going to make friends with the woods before you're out of here."

She laughed doubtfully and began stirring the soup.

"Don't be in such a feverish hurry," Lloyd admonished. "Hurrying seldom gets you anywhere in camp. Use this knife for the bacon." He tossed his clasp-knife toward her. "And you'll have to take tea, or drink plain water. I don't pack coffee."

She found the tin plates and cups and brought the dinner over to where he lay. She got the rolled tent and dropped him a little higher. He gritted his teeth as he moved his body and smothered a groan. Then they ate in silence, studying each other with furtive glances. She could not be much over twenty, Lloyd decided, and she freshened amazingly with the rest and food.

"I can't see how you managed, all alone," she said, when they had finished.

"I didn't manage much," he answered. "When it first happened, I crawled up here. I imagine I fainted for awhile, because when I came to it was dark. The first night was worse than last, but I slept some. Yesterday morning I had to get a drink, so I rolled myself down there again. Then I let my leg soak for a while; that helped the inflammation. I crawled back in the afternoon, and then I had it out with the fever. I've got a medicine kit over there, but it hurts too much to move, and I didn't bother. I wasn't hungry, luckily; there was too much pain. Just before you found me today I was figuring on going after another drink."

"And now what shall I do?" she said as he paused.

"Wash dishes; that's always the first thing. Then fill the biggest pail with fresh water."

Lloyd lay back with half-closed eyes, watching her as she moved swiftly about the camp. Now and then a motion of her arm disclosed a long and angry scratch through the rent in her sleeve. "Poor kid!" he murmured. "She sure did have a time. But I wonder what she can do for us?"

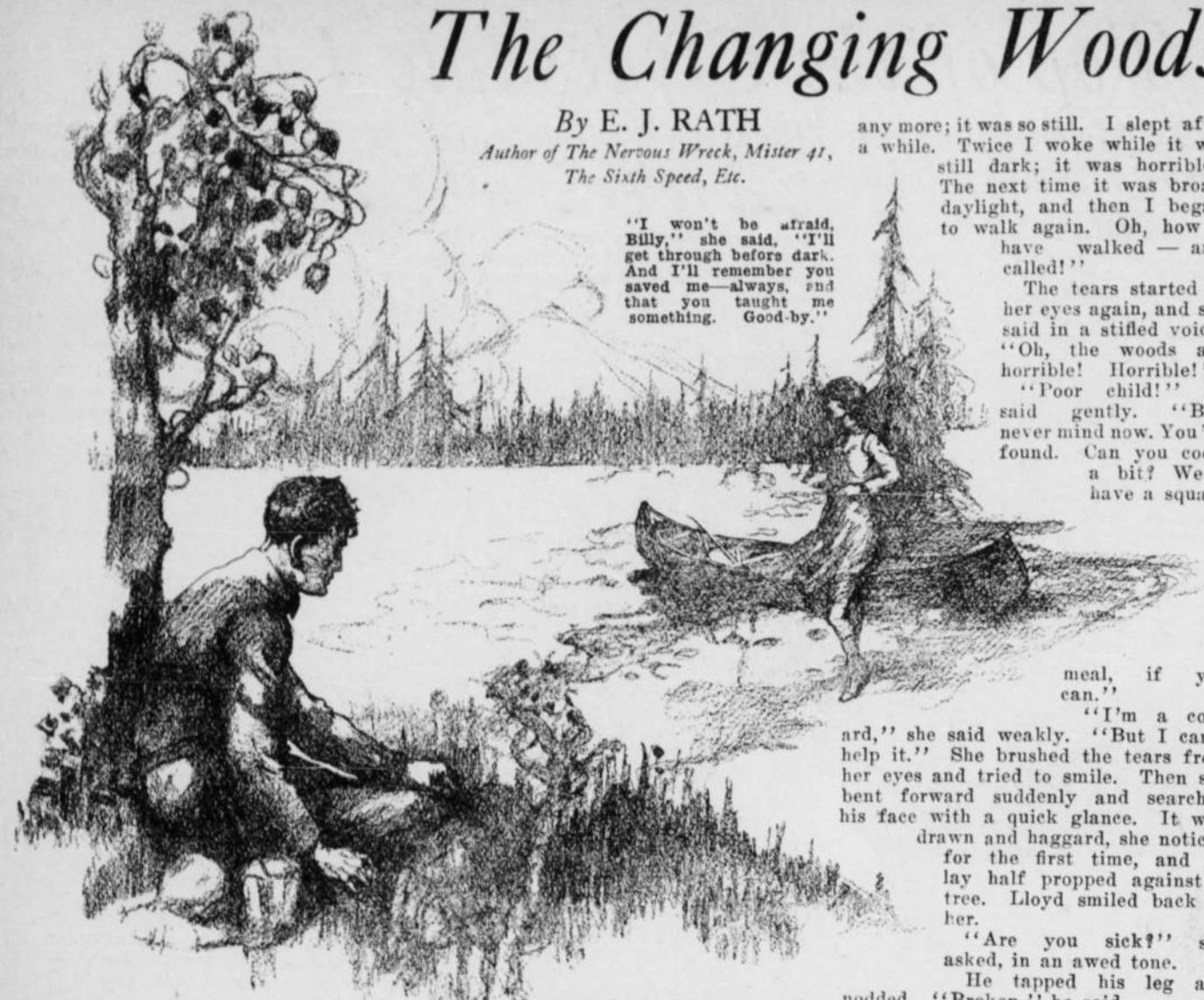
"Do you think you could help a bit with this leg?" he asked, when she came back.

"I'll try—I mean I will," she answered.

"Good! I don't know just what can be done, but I want to have a look at it, anyhow."

She unlaced his heavy boot with careful fingers and drew it off. Then she removed the thick grey lumberman's stocking.

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THE man frowned and winced as he shifted his body and turned to face the sound. The crashing in the brush puzzled him, because in that country people followed the way of the water and travelled by canoe. Yet he knew the footsteps to be human; no deer was likely to seek the lake at mid-day. His lips framed a call, but he hesitated; to call meant the pain again. Besides, the footsteps were nearer now; he would know in a minute.

"Nearly two days," he muttered, as his eye roved for an instant over his scattered duffel and the canoe half drawn from the water, a few yards away. Then he uttered a stifled gasp of surprise.

It was a girl! She broke into the open fifty feet from where he lay, stared at the lake for a few seconds, and sank sobbing to the ground. Lloyd watched her in amazement. She wore a short skirt that seemed to be in shreds; her grey flannel shirt had a great rent in one sleeve; she was hatless, and her hair hung in disorder to her waist. The man glanced at her hob-nailed, high-laced boots and read a story of bitter travel through the forest.

Once she lifted her head from her hands and stared again dully at the shining water before her, then hid her face while her shoulders shook in an uncontrollable convulsion. For a minute more he watched her, then called softly:

"Don't cry. It's all right."

She struggled to her feet with a shriek.

"Don't be afraid," he said. "I'm right over here."

She saw him then, and stood very still, gazing at him, as if in unbelief.

"You'll have to come over here," he went on. "I can't get up just now."

She approached slowly, half afraid, and looked down on him. Then she dropped to her knees at his side and burst into a fresh storm of tears. He reached out with an effort and took one of her hands. It was cruelly scratched and had been bleeding.

"I guess you were lost," said Lloyd gently. "But you're found now, so the worry is all over. Hungry, I guess. There's some pilot bread in the top of that nearest sack. Get it—and will you give me a bit of it, too?"

Without a word she obeyed him, then

sat and ate with the pathetic hunger of a half-starved animal. He nibbled slowly at the bread, while he studied her face.

When she had finished two of the big crackers, he told her where to find the cup and sent her down to the edge of the lake to drink. She came back and sat near him, her dark eyes watching him with wonder.

"No fun being lost," he began. "I was lost once myself. It makes you hungry, and usually the sleeping's bad. How long since you left your party?"

"Yesterday morning." They were the first words she had spoken, and they were uttered in a whisper.

His eyes showed pity. "All night in the woods—alone," he said softly. "Poor little kid! Where's your camp?"

"Round Island Lake."

"How in the world—" Lloyd exclaimed. "Why, child, that's eight or nine miles, straight through the bush and over a height of land! Tell me how it happened."

"I was paddling," she answered, slowly. "I took a canoe out before breakfast to go down the lake a way. I went pretty far, I guess. Then I went ashore; I wanted to get some red leaves from a maple. But I didn't fasten the canoe securely, and when I got back it had drifted out in the lake. I didn't dare swim for it; it was too far, and the wind was carrying it. Then it went around a point and I didn't see it again. I waited—ever so long—but nobody came. Then I started to walk; to follow the shore."

"I understand," he nodded.

"I came to where a stream emptied into the lake, and I had to walk back into the woods, to look for a place to cross. The stream branched, and finally I got over on a log. Then I came to the other branch and I got confused. I couldn't find the lake again."

"You should have followed the current," he commented.

"I know it now. But I was nervous then. I tried what I thought was a short cut back to the lake. And then—then I was lost. I walked and walked, but I couldn't seem to find anything. Sometimes I rested a little bit, but I was too frightened to sit still long. I shouted, too; but after it began to get dark I was afraid to shout. The walking was very rough. You can see—" and she ran her hands over her tattered skirt.

"When it got dark I didn't dare walk

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation
Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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The New Government

Mr. Mackenzie King is once more firmly in the saddle as prime minister, and a Liberal government is again guiding national affairs. While the new government cannot be described as brilliant, it has some able men, and it has one other valuable asset—almost half its members are under fifty years of age, yet all have had legislative or parliamentary experience.

Mr. Euler, a journalist and business man of Kitchener, takes charge of the customs department. He has both integrity and ability, and may be expected to put the customs administration upon an honest and efficient basis. Mr. Malcolm, the new minister of trade and commerce, has a wide business experience, and is also able, upright and aggressive. Caring little for the game of politics, he takes charge of an important department that has been in a state of decay and decrepitude for almost twenty years. Probably no department of government service affords more opportunity for aggressive constructive work than that of trade and commerce. In all national products Canada produces away beyond what she can possibly consume at home. Markets for these products are, therefore, of vital importance to us, and it should be ever kept in mind that if we wish to sell our products to the rest of the world, we must be prepared to buy goods in return from the rest of the world, since trade is not a one-sided affair.

Mr. Veniot takes over the job of postmaster-general, and represents New Brunswick in the government. He has had administrative experience as premier of his province, without anything particular to his credit. Charles Murphy, now Senator Murphy, who was postmaster-general from 1921 to 1925, applied business methods in the administration of the department, and brought it to a good state of efficiency, and if Mr. Veniot does as well the public will have little cause for complaint. Mr. Rinfret, from Quebec, another of the new men brought into the government, is a journalist by profession. He becomes secretary of state and his duties as a minister are almost altogether routine in character. He has charge of the great seal of Canada, and issues the Letters Patent of the Crown.

Mr. Forke, as minister of immigration, also takes on ministerial responsibility for the first time. Coming to Canada many years ago as an immigrant he has made good, and brings to his task common sense and judgment gained in the stern school of experience. Mr. Heenan, the minister of labor, comes to his position directly from the ranks of labor, and like the others mentioned, has yet to prove his capacity and worth. Colonel Ralston comes in from Nova Scotia as minister of national defence. He brings to the larger field an excellent reputation from his own province, which was enhanced by the ability and tact he displayed as chairman of the federal commission that a few years ago investigated the grievance of the soldier settlers. Of the more experienced members of the government little need be said. Their record is before the public. Mr. Dunning,

as minister of railways, has given evidence of his ability to handle his job. Mr. Lapointe, as minister of justice, and Mr. Robb, as minister of finance, are rightly regarded as men of high character and integrity. Taken as a whole the government, while it lacks long administrative experience, possesses a good average of ability, and we believe, too, has in good measure the essentials of personal character, integrity and fidelity to a public trust. If it possesses the courage to resist the importunities of self-seekers, whether from individuals or communities, and displays courage, and vision, and imagination in policy, it will command the respect of many thousands of Canadians, who, irrespective of party, wish it well.

In one respect Mr. King is open to strong criticism in the formation of his government, and that is, in increasing the number of portfolios in the cabinet. Anyone who knows anything of the problem of government in Canada, recognizes that consideration has to be given to the matter of a balanced representation in the government from the various provinces. But that is not a good or sufficient reason for increasing the number of cabinet ministers. For a year the department of secretary of state was administered from the justice department, and no interest has suffered, while the over-burdened taxpayer has gained. Mr. King's announcement that he contemplates creating still another department of government, foreshadowing a division of marine and fisheries into two departments, should be opposed by a united public opinion. What we need is less expense in the machinery of government, not more; for the thing does not stop with the appointment of an additional minister. That simply is the beginning of more offices, more furnishings and more staff. The vital need is to reduce the cost of government, not increase it. Mr. King should create no more portfolios.

Sask. Membership Campaign

In Saskatchewan, the organized farmers have made a noteworthy achievement during the year. The breach in their ranks has been closed by the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union. How and why the division arose it would be useless to recall. Suffice it to say that the two organizations found themselves drawn more and more to the common ground on which a basis of union was finally found, and a united front is again presented by the organized farmers of the province.

A campaign for membership in the new organization that has been welded together from the two old ones is now under way. Some features of the appeal that is being made call especially for favorable comment. First there is recognition of results that have been achieved by organized effort in the past. To wrest the farmers' movement as it is today, from its historical setting, is to make it wholly unintelligible. It was the solid pioneer work of the past that laid the foundations for the accomplishments of the last five years and made them possible.

Another feature of the campaign is the stress that is being laid on the necessity of an organization to carry on educational work in co-operation. There is still a tremendous amount of work to be done in inculcating the spirit and ideals of the co-operative system. It is quite possible, as is being said, that the machinery to co-operate has been created in advance of the development of the co-operative spirit and the diffusion of the knowledge of co-operative ideals. The great need of the present is that education in co-operative principles be carried vigorously forward in order that the foundations of the great co-operative enterprises that have

been undertaken may be made secure.

Looking forward it is being pointed out that the hope of the future is in the development of the co-operative commonwealth. The man or woman who is a true co-operator is unalterably opposed to the idea that the ultimate goal of co-operation is merely to provide the competitive system with a code of business ethics. The ultimate goal of the co-operator is the substitution of the co-operative for the competitive system. He realizes that this cannot be done in a day nor in a generation, but that does not obscure for a moment the goal toward which he is driving. There are lots of difficulties that may look insurmountable, but they do not destroy his faith that out of humanity's upward struggle there will eventually evolve the brotherhood of man.

There is also the need that Saskatchewan continue to make her contribution, as she has in the past, toward the solution of the farmer's problems in finance, legislation, transportation and other fields, both economic and social. The work that has to be done can only be accomplished through organized effort. A strong organization, outside of but sympathetic toward the co-operatives is needed. With some of the objects of the United Farmers of Canada many may not be in entire agreement, but such differences may safely be left for time and good sense to resolve. With the matters of chief concern, the work to be done and the necessity of a strong organization to do it, there can be no differences among those who believe in the principles for which the farmers' movement stands. On these grounds everyone who is eligible for membership should join the organization.

Forke Enters Cabinet

There has been but very little criticism of Mr. Forke's acceptance of a place in Mr. King's government. Indeed, considering all the circumstances it was the obvious thing to do. We believe it is true, in the prairie provinces at any rate, that the result of the recent election, where Liberals carried constituencies, was not so much an endorsement of the Liberal party, as it was an emphatic rejection of the Conservative party's program, as outlined by its leaders, and supported by its representatives in the House of Commons. In Manitoba, particularly, and in some of the other constituencies on the prairies, the fear that the Conservative party, if returned to power, would abrogate the Crow's Nest Pass rates on grain and flour, would smother the Hudson Bay Railway, and would make an upward revision of the tariff, led to a union of forces between Liberals and Progressives in the election, to overcome what they regarded as a common danger. The result was the defeat of every Conservative candidate in Manitoba, where they expected to carry at least half the seats.

Mr. Forke, as a member of the government, must necessarily exercise discretion in his utterances on questions of public policy, especially outside his own department. But we assume he entered the government with some fairly clear understandings as to the course the government would take on at least the major items of Progressive policy. On many of these, such as the Crow's Nest rates, the Hudson Bay Railway, the tariff, long-term credits for farmers, there is little difference between Liberals and Progressives in Western Canada, and we might include in this many Conservatives as well. We need not now discuss the effect his action may have on the Progressive party, or its future. Neither need we discuss here the present state of the Progressive party. Weary of the internal dissensions, Mr. Forke resigned the leadership of the party at the close of the last

session, and he takes his place in the government, not as leader of the Progressives, but as a private member, with the prestige of the leadership he once held. Before accepting a portfolio, he consulted with his fellow Progressive members from Manitoba, whose confidence he has always enjoyed, and it is understood he entered the government with their approval.

There is some hope for believing that the new government will move in the direction of real Liberal and Progressive policies, and we may safely count that Mr. Forke's voice and influence in the cabinet will be exercised to this end. If this course is taken by the government, it can probably safely rely on the support of nearly all the elected Progressives. If a contrary course is taken, however, Mr. Forke will be faced with the consideration of his withdrawal from the government, and the Progressive members who approved his entry into the government may feel themselves free to take what steps they think best to promote the policies they stand for.

The department of immigration which Mr. Forke will preside over, is one of the most important posts in the government. Canada has abundance of land in most of its provinces suitable for settlement. In railways, roads, governmental machinery, educational institutions, in short, in all the requisites of an orderly civilized community, Canada has the equipment with little expansion to care for the needs of a population double what she now has. The problem is not alone of bringing people to Canada, but of bringing the right kind of people. There is also a growing opinion that the methods of the past, whereby people were landed upon our shores and left to shift for themselves is not adequate, and that with immigration must go some settled plan of colonization. These are problems which the new minister has to tackle. Him-

self an immigrant to Canada from the lowlands of Scotland, many years ago, he has a rich personal experience to draw from in finding their solution.

Troubled Times for Dictators

The way of the dictator is hard. Within the last few weeks three of Europe's self-imposed military chiefs have learned that those who seize power by force are never safe from the same illegal exercise of force by rivals, and a seething unrest on the part of the citizenry whose constitutional rights have been violated.

A year ago Greece got its first taste of modern dictators. General Pangalos, with the assistance of the army and navy, ejected the government and assumed autocratic control. The indifference of the public was secured by certain promises of reform. Five weeks ago, by means almost identical, General Kondylis overthrew the dictator and now holds him for trial on capital charges. Like his predecessor, Kondylis buys public sufferance by promises which have a familiar ring about them.

At the other end of the Mediterranean another military dictator feels the ground crumbling under his feet. General Primo de Rivera, at odds with his king, finds himself faced with a widespread mutiny in the army, his chief reliance. Closely censored accounts assure the outside world that the mutiny has been suppressed, but travellers from Spain declare that the country is a seething cauldron and that important developments are brewing.

In May of this year Marshal Pilsudski rode into Warsaw over the bodies of six hundred of his countrymen, and put one of his followers, Bartel, at the head of affairs. But power seized in this way can only be held by vigilance and strength, and Bartel has not been equal to the occasion.

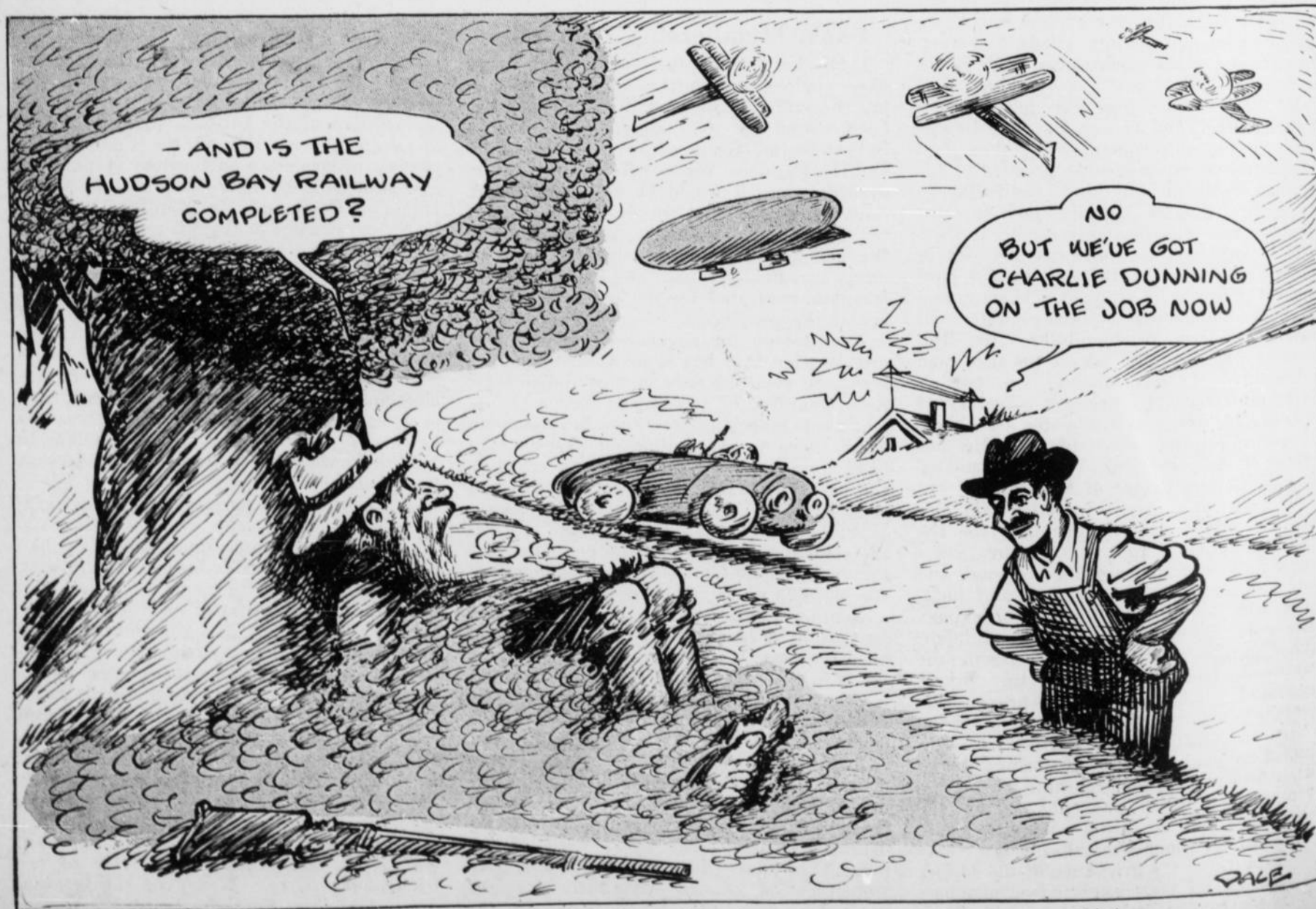
Pilsudski has had to come out from behind the stage where he directed his puppets and assume the chief role himself. On October 3, this new dictator became premier and supreme commander of the army and navy, answerable to no one. What a weapon to put into the hands of one man!

In September, Mussolini escaped from the third attempt made on his life within ten months, but fresh batches of decrees indicate his undaunted resolve to wade through to the bloody end in his regimentation of Italian life and thought. Four weeks before, Mustapha Kemal, the strong man of Angora, hanged four more of his political opponents.

These events shock the western mind. British political tradition demands fair opportunity for opposition critics. And when we grow impatient at the way in which minorities occasionally drag out parliamentary debates, it is well to reflect that this mild abuse of liberty is infinitely preferable to the swing in the other direction in which all political criticism is dragooned into silence as it is under these dictators.

The production of husking corn in Ontario has been seriously curtailed by the European cornborer. Now word comes that unless drastic measures are adopted peach growing in the Niagara Peninsula will be exterminated in five years by the Oriental peach moth. The farmer never knows from which direction the winds of adversity will blow next.

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Besides nine species which occur in eastern Asia and are at present growing in my garden, Wilson, in his recently published *Lilies of Eastern Asia*, mentions seven species that are likely to be hardy here should we be able to secure healthy bulbs from northern sources. These seven species are: *Lilium amabile* from north Korea, *L.L. callosum*, *cernuum* and *distichum*, native of Korea, Manchuria and east Siberia, *L.L. medeoloides* and *rubellum* from north Japan and *L. cordifolium* from north Japan, and the island of Saghalien.

Not Tolerant of Manure

The culture of the lily is not difficult if one bears in mind a few of the fundamental requirements of the family. One of the first and most important is good drainage, another is that no fresh manure should be allowed to come in contact with the bulbs; if the soil in which they are to be planted is very poor, leaf mould should be used to improve it, or if it is impossible to secure leaf mould very old and thoroughly decayed stable manure may be used. However, if manure is used it should be placed below the bulbs to ensure that it will not come in direct contact with them: a handful of coarse sand placed below each bulb and another handful poured over it will help to ensure drainage and at the same time keep any decaying material from direct contact with it.

Practically all lilies that are hardy here can be grown right out in the open garden, though I have noticed that *Lilium tigrinum* does grow more vigorously if a carpet of thyme is allowed to cover the surface of the lily bed. One point to remember is that, while bulbs such as tulips, scillas and *ixioliroides* can with advantage be lifted and stored dry for a month or six weeks, lilies should not be handled in this fashion. If lily bulbs are stored dry for any length of time it so weakens them that they become a prey to any disease germs that may be around. This and the fact that the fleshy roots are frequently trimmed off in the nurseries of Europe and Japan helps to account for many of the failures in lily growing in America.

Most lilies should be planted with from three to four inches of soil above the bulbs, but some of the strong growing varieties such as *L. Henryi* may with advantage have eight or ten inches of soil above the bulb.

An interesting fact concerning lilies



Lilium Leichtlinii, grown under the shade of a cut-leaved weeping birch

Hardy Lilies

*A few pages from F. L. Skinner's
book of experience*

is that all those varieties having white colored bulbs are esteemed as vegetables in eastern Asia. Manchuria, for instance, imports about 2,000 tons of lily bulbs annually from the more favored parts of China, for food purposes.

Cultural Practices

All lilies can be transplanted either in autumn or early spring, although those that are a little tender or difficult are probably better moved before September 10 or after the ground has warmed up in spring. *Lilium hansonii*, however, starts into growth very early in spring and must therefore be moved in autumn or as soon as the ground has thawed in spring.

The following are a few notes on

at Ichang, growing in company with *Primula sinensis* and *Begonias*, while a form of it has been collected as far north as the Amur River in Manchuria. The typical form, as secured from European nurseries, grows from eight to twelve inches high and has upright rather star-like flowers of a bright sealing wax red color in late August. This form was not very hardy here and sometimes winter killed rather badly. It never set seeds with me until I used the pollen of a strong growing, early flowering form (grown from seed said to have been collected in Siberia) on it. The seedlings resulting from this union have proved quite hardy and free flowering ranging from 12 to 24 inches in height and flowering from mid-July to the latter part of August.

A Confusion of Names

L. davuricum. This, like most Asiatic lilies, has suffered from a multiplicity of names: according to Wilson, *L.L. Batemanniae* and *Wallacei* are merely varieties of this species, *L. elegans* or *Thunbergianum* should read *L. davuricum* sub-species *Thunbergianum* and the *Lilium umbellatum* of European catalogs is supposed to have been derived from this species with possibly a cross of the European *L. bulbiferum*. This family of lilies has a wide range in eastern Asia and as it has been in cultivation in Europe and Japan for a long time even experts can scarcely agree as to the placing of the various sections. They supply us, however, with a race of large and brilliant colored cup-shaped flowers, easy to cultivate and which flower from early July until late August.

The *umbellatum* and *davuricum* forms are the tallest and as a rule earliest flowering, having heads of from three to eight flowers large in size and of brilliant orange-red or scarlet color, frequently spotted with brown or black. Most of the *elegans* or *Thunbergianum* forms flower in August, and are as a rule quite dwarf, from one to four brilliant cup-shaped flowers of from four to five inches diameter frequently being produced on a six to eight inch stem.

L. hansonii, the yellow Martagon or Turks-cap lily is a native of Korea, Manchuria and the coast province of Siberia. Its fragrant brown-spotted yellow flowers are of the typical Martagon or Turks-cap shape and are very thick and waxy in the petals. The leaves are arranged in whorls and though this is the first lily to appear



"This lily," says Mr. Skinner, "was sent me under the name of *L. tigrinum giganteum*. It is not a true tiger lily, and I would be very pleased if anyone could give me its true name. Personally I think it is a hybrid originated in Japan."

the behaviour of some of the species at Dropmore:

Lilium auratum, the golden banded Lily of Japan; this extremely fragrant and handsome lily is native of Japan as far north as the southwest of the North Island. It was very common on the mountains of central Japan near Yokohama at one time and most of the bulbs at first sent to Europe and America came from that region; this together with the fact that the Japanese fatten their lily bulbs on the rich

above ground in spring it is not until August that the flowers open. This early habit of growth is the worst fault of this hardy lily, as if grown in an exposed place it is liable to injury by cold frosty winds in springs.

Another Late Sort

L. Henryi, the "Orange Speciosum" lily was introduced to cultivation by Prof. Henry, from the Ichang Gorge of the Yangtze River of south-west China, about 40 years ago. It has the same form as the *Speciosum* lilies so much grown for green house decoration, but is orange yellow in color. Though this lily came originally from a semi-tropical climate it has proved remarkably hardy in America, plants of it having lived in my garden for the past 10 or 12 years. It does not seem to take very kindly to my soil, however, and does not increase, but has been reported to do very well in Winnipeg. It seldom grows more than three feet high here, but in Guelph I have seen specimens six feet high. The end of August or September is its usual flowering season here, and it is the last of our outdoor lilies to bloom.

L. Leichtlinii var *Maximowiczii*, *Maximowicz's* lily, in company with no less than three species of Chinese lilies, has been distributed under the name of *pseudotigrinum* or false tiger lily. It is a native of the mountains of Korea and Japan and has proved quite hardy and easy to cultivate. As it grows here it is quite distinct from *L. tigrinum*, having a stiffer and more upright habit and there are no bulbils in the axils of the leaves, the flowers though a little smaller are more wax-like in texture. As a rule it flowers from one to two weeks earlier than *L. tigrinum*.

Beautiful But Hard to Grow

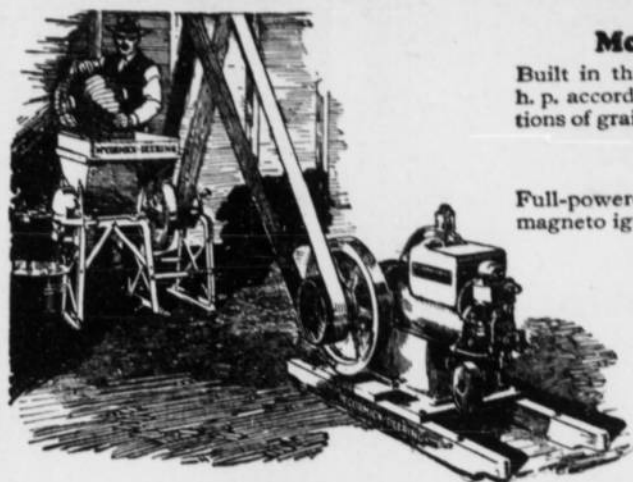
L. Martagon, the true Turks-cap, has probably a wider range than any other lily, it is common throughout southern and central Europe, and according to Wilson, extends eastward as far as the Iro River in Mongolia. This stately lily grows about three feet high here and in its pure white form is a very beautiful object. Though quite hardy it has not, so far, proved very satisfactory under cultivation in America. One reason for this is the difficulty of securing healthy bulbs; it is also rather impatient of transplanting, and if its fleshy roots are broken decay very often sets in, especially if planted in a cold wet soil. I lost most of my bulbs of this lily last winter from this cause; they had been transplanted in autumn and cold wet weather set in before they had time to become established.

With the other lilies native of Europe, I have so far had little success, this, of course, being partly due to the poor condition of the bulbs on arrival; of two species (*bulbiferum* and *Janka*) I have at present a few small seedlings, but I am afraid the most beautiful of all European lilies, *L. candidum*, is not at all likely to succeed with us; its habit of making a luxuriant leaf growth in autumn is very much against it. I have heard of it surviving a Manitoba winter out of doors, but so far I have never heard of it flowering with us in the open.

L. Tenuifolium

In this lily we have a Turks-cap which is almost as handsome as the white *Martagon*, and is moreover one of the easiest lilies to grow. Well established bulbs produce a stem fully two feet high, having from 15 to 20 very fragrant flowers of bright sealing-wax red color. Its flowering period is from mid-June to July, and at that time it is one of the most conspicuous objects in the garden. In its native habitat it has a wide range, extending as it does from the Altai mountains to the Japan sea, and being found in Mongolia, Manchuria, China, Siberia and Korea. Any good soil that is not sodden in winter seems to suit it and it can be transplanted any time between the first of September and freeze-up in autumn and until growth begins in spring.

L. tigrinum, the old Tiger lily, which is native of Korea, Japan and China, has been in cultivation in Europe for 120 years; with me it grows from two and a half to three feet high and flowers during the latter part of August and early September. In the alluvial



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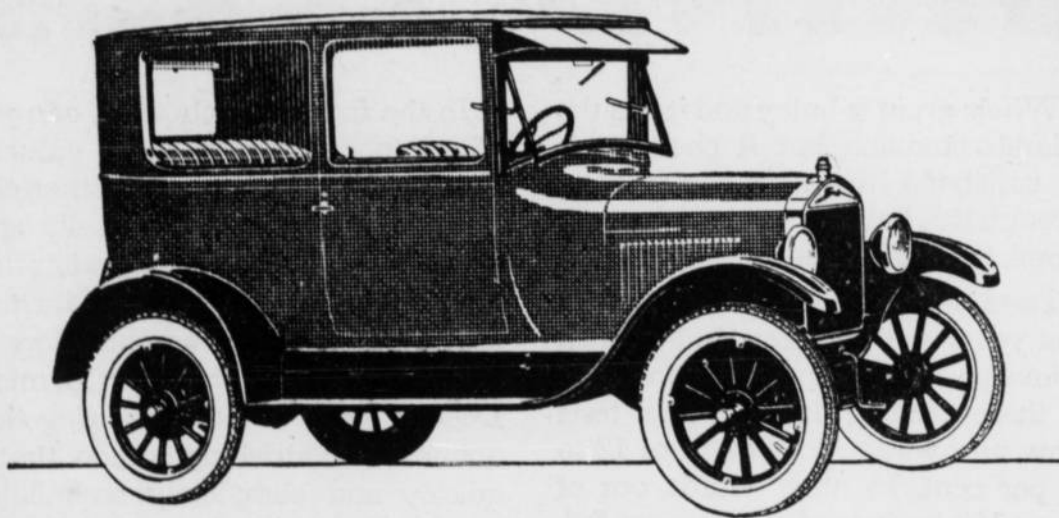
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soil of Dauphin it grows far stronger than here, and I have seen specimens in Mr. Lys' garden almost six feet in height. This lily can readily be distinguished by the bulbils in the axils of the leaves (from which it can be propagated) and its large orange-red flowers freely spotted with black are very showy. Incidentally, this was the only hardy lily shown at the Winnipeg Garden Show in 1926. This lily is esteemed as a vegetable by the Chinese, Koreans and Japanese, and has been cultivated by them as a vegetable for over 1,000 years.

Closely allied to the Tiger lily, but of a more refined habit and flowering almost a month earlier, are two new Chinese lilies, L.L. Willmottiae and Davidii; these are native of central and western China, and as they survived the past two winters are likely to prove quite hardy.

Also Misnamed Tiger Lily

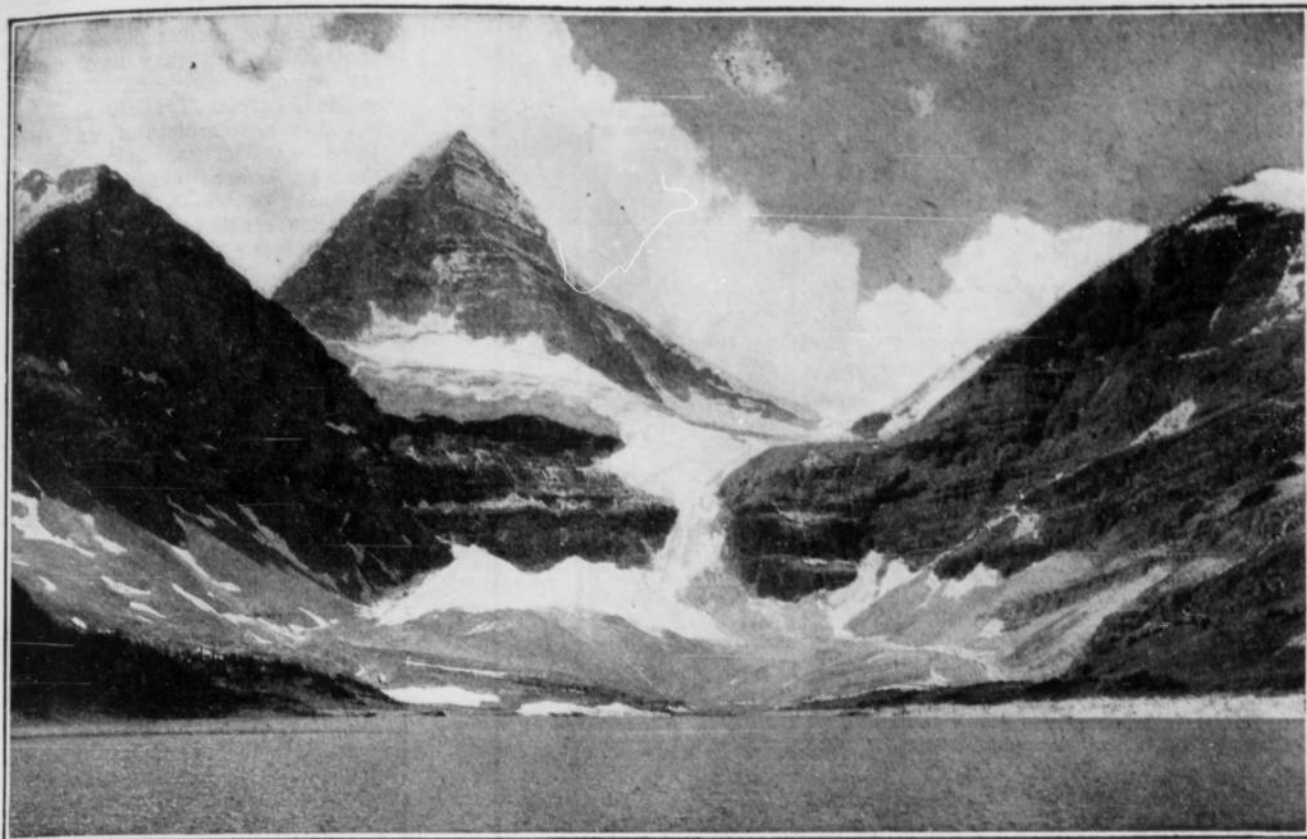
L. philadelphicum, our native prairie lily, is widely spread throughout Canada and the United States. It is one of the most graceful of the upright cup-shaped lilies and well worthy of cultivation. In the wild state it varies considerably but all the forms are handsome and during June a prairie covered with these brilliant flowers is worth going some distance to see. The bulb-scales are loose and easily detached so that some care is necessary to lift it successfully.

Both this lily and L. tenuifolium can be grown as pot plants and in an ordinary dwelling-house window will bloom from one to two months earlier than out of doors. This lily can be crossed with the umbellatum group and some interesting and varied hybrids of these two species flowered at Dropmore this past season. These hybrids are strong, vigorous, free flowering and showy plants, but many of them have lost much of the grace of L. philadelphicum.

L. superbum, the meadow lily of Eastern Canada and the United States, is another lily that is well worth growing. With me this lily reaches a height of about three feet. It is the east American representative of the Martagon lilies; the flowers which open in July are orange-yellow to red in color and are heavily spotted. It seems less impatient of moisture at the roots during the dormant season than most other lilies and came through last winter in fine condition. Closely allied to this is the Canadian lily (L. canadense). This lily ranges as far west as Fort William and its graceful pendant bells make it a beautiful subject. It has not, however, taken kindly to my garden and last winter it disappeared completely.



A. Z. Drew lives in the Carrot River Valley, not far from Prince Albert, Sask. Pretty far north for a fruit country, so most folks would think. Yet these currant bushes of the Long Bunch Holland variety, which he brought to Saskatchewan from Minnesota, survive the winters and yield well. Some of the individual bushes have yielded two grape baskets full, with fruit as large as small cherries.



*There rolls the deep where grew the tree.
O earth what changes hast thou seen!
There where the long street roars, hath been
The stillness of the central sea.*

*The hills are shadows, and they flow
From form to form and nothing stands;
They melt like mist, the solid lands,
Like clouds they shape themselves and go.—Tennyson.*

Reflections on the Conditions of England

III.—The roles of religion and education

By PROF. C. R. FAY

IT is one of the tragedies of modern social thinking that the clergy and the economists think in different planes. The economists do not believe and the clergy must believe. To constructive co-operation between the two enthusiastic sympathy is essential. Enthusiasm is bred from mutual respect, which is readily granted if both parties render something in virtue of their calling that the other cannot. The economists and clergy have this much in common, that their laboratory is humanity. Now the weakness of the economist is his pontificality. It is explicit when he indulges the preaching imp that lurks in every serious breast: it is implicit when he ranges himself behind economic law and mathematic equations. The weakness of the clergy is the haziness of their human purpose. Since faith in revealed religion settles in advance the fundamental problem of existence, the clerical mind does not build as it proceeds. Before intellectual stumbling blocks it retreats on to simple faith; and this is tantamount to failing before the fortress that has to be won today. It is, of course, only a tendency, which some of its best minds are able to surmount, but it is a pity that the most brilliant intellect in the Church of England today is a social cynic who not seldom is nearly right. We need the combination of a Professor Marshall and a Bishop Westcott, of a Westcott who would impart to the economist the power of simple action and of a Marshall who would stiffen the brain stuff of the preacher. It is the custom of farmers' conventions in the Canadian West to meet in the largest church in the town. The minister sandwiches a seven-minute talk between the resolutions on the agenda and the lecture of the economist. The minister talks Christian rotatory when he should be laying down the law or at any rate creating the impression that social law exists by affirming the Divine Law with which it must march. The recent general strike in England was a dramatic affair. The Roman Catholic Church spoke with authority through Cardinal Bourne, and was second only to the armoured cars in hastening its collapse. But the Church of England and the Free Churches argued and agreed; and the Primate was rudely snubbed by the press, the government and Conservative members of parliament. Now, when men proceed by discussion

and not by authority their cause in a crisis is always for the moment weak. They must look for their victory in the long run. It is useless to approach a social crisis with prayers as conditional as those in which we ask for fair weather or rain. The Protestant churches stand for religious individualism. It is their distinguishing asset; but just as they won their original protest by using language as certain as the voice of authority, in such fashion also must they intervene in social issues. The minister of the future should go down from the university possessed at any rate of that modicum of economics which will ensure that he speaks with a man's voice. None but the Baptists and Primitive Methodists helped the Chartists in their struggles. The religious voice of the middle class was silent or hostile. Hostility is intelligible, silence weak. The Protestant churches of today need the prick of an agony from which there is no escape, an agony such as might have been forced upon them in the late war if the case for their country had not been so strong. And if the minister rose to his opportunity, what power might he not command? Every parish is a microcosm. Between them ministers of religion have the entry to nearly every house. Their home economics should not consist of mothers' meetings. The centre point should be housing, a factor of vast importance in social unrest. On this they should be militant, never ceasing to scrutinize the record of private property in slumland and remembering among the details of economic history that it was our pious grandmothers who in the 70's of the 19th Century condoned the murder of climbing boys in the chimneys of their middle class homes. In parallel columns of the Observer, of Sunday, June 20, 1926, is an article by John Galsworthy, on Housing in Somers Town, and a notice of the Bishop of London's impending world tour. "Sunken and broken floorings, hearths and walls. Worn out fixtures, dirty paint, distemper and paper . . . In this 10-roomed house (for example) there are 32 people, 23 of whom are adults." The clergy should compile for the economists a Housing Domesday—X boarders with Y children and Z slaves, and in the time of King

George 5th an unlimited number of fleas and social lyddite . . ."

The Canadian National Railway has placed a car at the Bishop's disposal, in which he will see the things that are unessential. Therefore let him send six lieutenants in mufti by third class to the prairies in the month of January and let these expound to the assembled farmers the church's plan of emigrating the social surplus of England to the vacant spaces of the West. When the six hear the answer of the farmers, they will go back to the Somers Towns and pull them down; and the houses that are rebuilt on those sites will contain, with luck, two sons—one for certain work in the Old Land and one for probable success in the New.

It will be objected that the economist is passing all the difficulties up to the clergy. Let us therefore mark some of the weaknesses of the economists. They are not a corporation, but only a small collection scattered over universities, government offices, business and retired life. It is probable that in the general strike their sympathies lay with Canterbury and not with Rome. For the inclination of the economist to a mild socialism is a frequent theme of protest in the die-hard world and the financial press. The economist is always in a struggle with himself. His heart is with labor and his intellect is opposed to the language of labor. There are not more than one or two economists in England who could address a Labor meeting without being told that they are capitalists at heart. The reason thereof is also the reason for the collapse of the Liberal party. The economist's life is one of comparative material comfort. His economics is therefore a critique of the Causes of Riches by one who is not unpleasantly placed; and of the Causes of Disharmony by one who is on the soft side of the buffet. Through the clergy, the field workers of society, there is a chance that this gap between the intellectual and the real will be bridged; for their work is among the poor and they meet on equal terms with the economists intellectually. Many Labor leaders are as clever as professional economists, but as they are the barristers of Labor, conversation between the two usually resolves itself into an exchange of pleading for comment.

The progress of natural science has made less difference to the balance of

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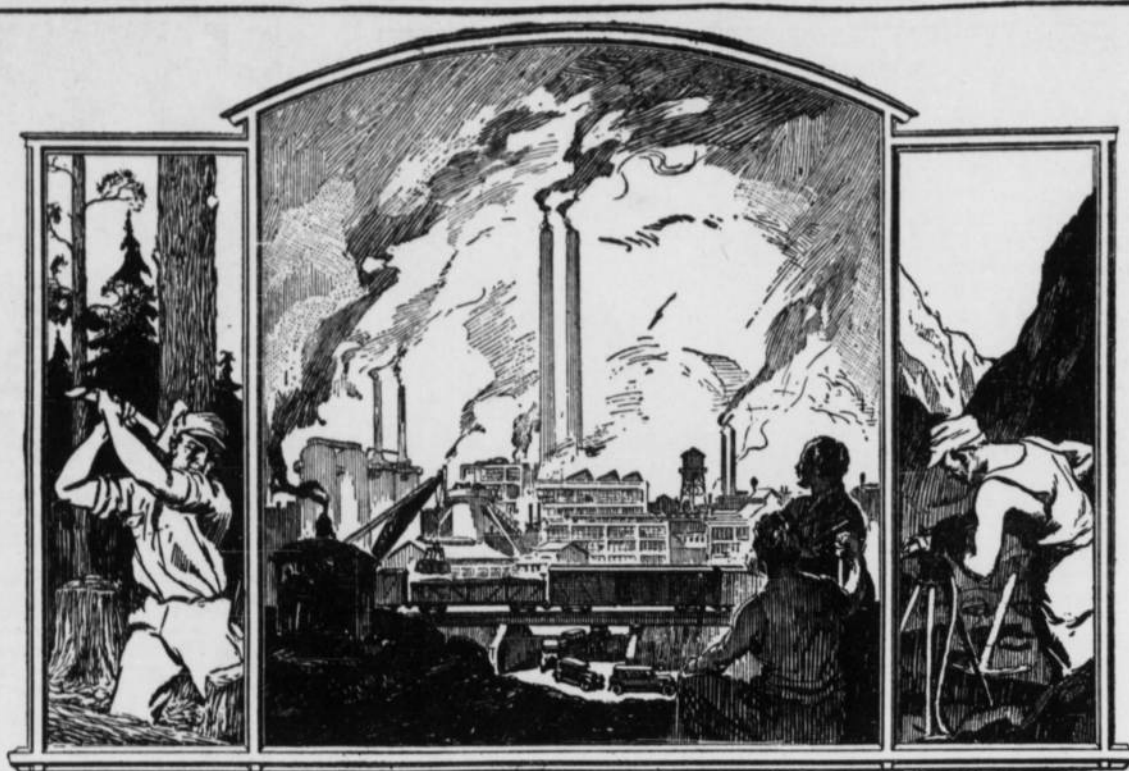
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thought than might have been expected. Its wonders no longer amaze; for they are divided among specialists whose boast it is that they have nothing to say on other subjects. The churches quailed before Tyndall and Huxley; but they are careless of, and rather injured by, the toleration which 20th Century science extends to the compartment of Theology. Early English Socialism started with a doctor of medicine, but the medical leaders of today would be happier in the company of the Spanish inquisition.

The Role of Education

Next to religion—neither before nor after, but crossing it in the texture of humanity—is education, by which I mean the formal instruction given by the trained teacher in university and school. Post-war England has restored the gold standard, but allowed the compulsory continuation school to go under. It is dangerous from an insurance standpoint, for back of all the risks of constitutional democracy is the fact that under a universal franchise private property can be legally expropriated by the majority who have little or none. A half-way house to this is the illegal spending of public money by a local authority. The ministry of health can displace in the last resort the guardians of West Ham, but what defence is there, short of revolution, against an Imperial parliament of West Hams? None in England, which has no written constitution in which private property is formally safeguarded. To jump the youth of England from the elementary school at 14 to the franchise at 18 is as heavy a risk as can be imagined. A certain newspaper king recently suggested cutting off one year at the beginning of school life in the interests of economy. The suggestion would be worth while, if it was proposed at the same time to add two years to the end.

The continuation school should not be mainly scientific. The evolution of industry is destroying the scope for a formal apprenticeship in the majority of processes. Modern industry specializes the general brain or hand to its own purposes in a few months; and its technique is so fluid that specialized ability is often out of date in the workshop before it can be established in the schools. To a new country the teaching of citizenship is a familiar idea, but the need is equally urgent in an old. The forces which have given mankind the control over nature are now giving him control over himself, to make or to mar. It is becoming harder, not easier, to become a good citizen, in proportion as the ground which no man may touch is nibbled away. In the New World it is pretended that the well-to-do avoid politics, because they are too dirty. The real reason is that the penalty of abstention is slight. The spirit of capitalist enterprise is there still strong enough to control spoliation by such devices as commissions and city managers, but the democracy of England knows too much about the powers of a democracy, local or central, to consent to this. We do not, indeed, want a nation of meddlers. We must allow that there is something very appealing in the claim that the artists, the actors, the scholars and such folk shall be allowed to pursue their own important work undisturbed, but they could not do so in the past when there were wars, famines and pestilence; and society cannot afford to spare them from its public life now, because they are just the element that is most needed. They are neither capitalists nor manual workers. They work in their profession and their personal skill is more important than the capital they possess.

A total of \$145,043,734.55 has been collected in tolls by the Panama Canal during the first 12 years of its operation, which ended on August 14, 1926, according to an announcement by the Department of War. Since August 15, 1914, 35,569 commercial vessels have transited the canal, and have paid an average of \$4,000 each for the transit.

Approximately 70 per cent. of the total transits and 76 per cent. of the total tolls collected have been during the second six years of operation, the figures show.

Marketing City Milk

*Dairy farmers have nothing to fear from
Stringent regulations*

MILK, the most perfect of human foods, is at the same time the most perishable. Consequently a daily miracle of business efficiency has to be performed in getting to each householder in a large city the morning's quota of sweet, whole milk. How this is done in some of the largest cities, like greater New York, with its adjacent cities, which together have a population almost equal to that of the whole of Canada, is amazing. The problem of securing an adequate and wholesome milk supply is a pressing one for some of the large centres, and one of the newest developments is the tank car built on thermos bottle principles and hauled by express hundreds of miles from dairy farming sections to the cities. Wisconsin milk is now regularly shipped in this manner as far as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Strict Regulation Necessary

One of the most inexplicable things of modern city life is the difficulty in getting cities to impose the ordinary restrictions required to safeguard the health of their citizens. All whole milk consumed in cities should be pasteurized. Pasteurization is simply heating the milk to a temperature which will destroy any disease-producing bacteria it may contain. This does not destroy the digestibility of the milk in any particular or interfere with its palatability. The popular antipathy toward pasteurization is not an objection but a prejudice. The only milk that should be excepted from pasteurization is certified milk, produced under sanitary conditions which guarantee that the bacteria count is within a strict limit, and from cows that are proven by test to be free from tuberculosis or any other disease that can possibly affect the milk.

The bane of the city milk business is the milk peddler who produces milk under unsanitary conditions, does not pasteurize because the small volume he handles makes pasteurization impossible, and uses antiquated utensils like the tin can and a quart measure instead of bottles for delivering his product. In a large city where restrictions are lax there are so many of them that proper inspection is impossible. In one section of Winnipeg, within the last few years, an epidemic of cases of scarlet fever was traced to a single milk peddler who kept a small place just outside the city where he produced milk chiefly on purchased feeds.

Regulation Enforcement Helps Farmer

One of the things that dairy farmers need never fear is the strict enforcement of whole milk regulations in towns and cities. Investigations conducted by the Ontario Agricultural College into the distribution of fluid milk in Ontario, proved conclusively that the stricter the regulations the better it is for the consumer and for the producer who has any scruples at all about the kind of product which he turns out for human consumption. The economies of the business is that strict inspection and regulation eliminates a large number of the small inefficient peddlers, throws the business the way of milk concerns which can afford to install and maintain the necessary equipment for the sanitary handling of the milk, reduces the cost of distribution by reducing the duplication of delivery wagons, and keeps down overhead by providing a greater

volume of business for firms that can and will obey the regulations. Moreover, by providing the conditions which result in a better quality of milk, consumption is increased, thereby increasing the returns to the farming community and improving the health of growing children. All these considerations are outside of the main one of preventing the legalized murder of helpless children by feeding them milk contaminated with the bacteria of typhoid, scarlet fever, tuberculosis and other diseases.

Proper regulations properly enforced include inspection of the farms on which the milk is produced. Healthy cows, clean stables and sterilized pails and utensils are necessary if the milk is to be clean. On arrival at a properly-equipped city milk plant the milk is passed through a centrifugal clarifier, something like a large separator bowl without the interior plates. Anyone who ever looked into a clarifier after the milk has passed through it and seen the material which has been thrown out and left clinging to the sides, will never again doubt the advisability of clarifying the ordinary milk that comes to the city. Then the milk is pasteurized by being brought to a temperature of 142 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes. After this it is cooled and bottled and sealed by special machinery.

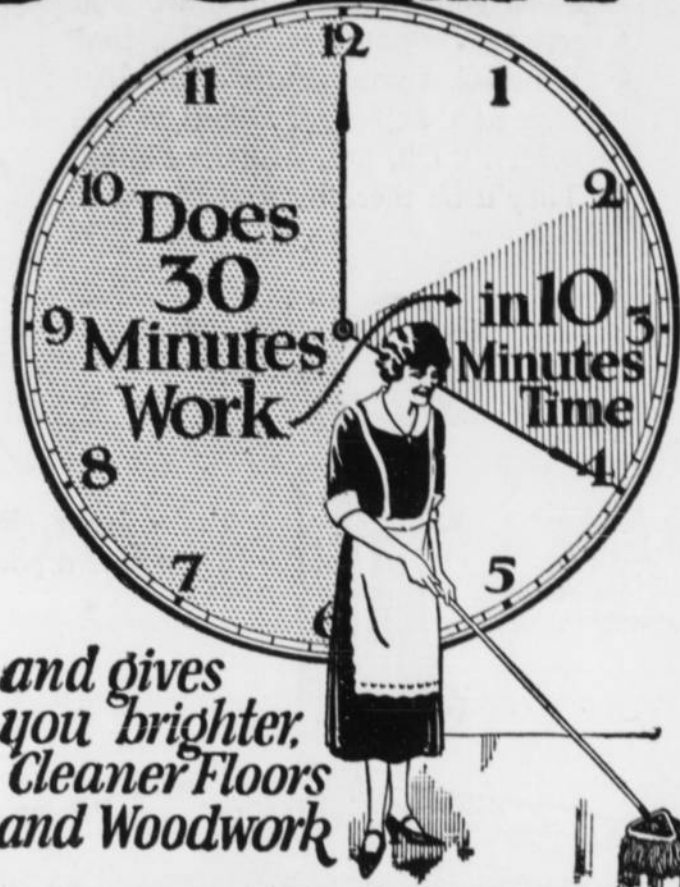
The Protection of the Producer

The history of the efforts of producers of milk for city consumption has been an interesting one. A tremendous amount of work has been accomplished along this line during the last 10 years. One of the few organizations of producers that has entered successfully into the business of milk distribution in cities is the Fraser River Milk Producers' Association of Vancouver. It carries the product all the way from the farms of its members to the consumer's door. The limited territory from which milk can be drawn is probably the chief economic consideration entering into the success of the organization in the distribution of its product direct to the consumers. Another type of organization is represented by the Twin City Milk Producers of Minneapolis and St. Paul. This association sells milk wholesale to distributors, stopping one step short of the British Columbia association in this regard.

By far the most widespread type of organization is the bargaining association. In this type the producers, through their representatives, bargain with the distributors as to what the price paid for their milk will be. The distributors do all the business direct with individual producers, but pay the agreed-upon price. In the New England States this type of organization is almost universal and engineering refinements have been worked into the arrangements for price fixing that are unknown, and apparently as yet unnecessary in this country.

The bargaining association, such as is generally found among the producers around Canadian cities, has been quite successful in maintaining fair prices. The chief consideration is to have officials possessed of diplomacy and tact, who can maintain harmonious relations with the milk distributors with whom they have to deal, and at the same time exercise firmness enough to secure satisfactory price contracts in the interests of the producers.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

A Barley for the Open Plains

By PERCY H. WRIGHT

THE varieties of barley are so different that for the apt description of them we might modernize the old nursery ballad:

"Hark, hark, the dogs do bark,
The barleys are coming to town,
Some in rags and some in tags,
And some in silken gown."

Hannechen barley is one of those which come in rags and tags—a real beggar amongst barleys, but possessing all the huskiness of the hobo.

Canadian Thorpe is the aristocrat of barleys; he it is who comes in silken gown and thinks himself a "swell." Why shouldn't he? Hasn't he for many years captured the prizes at the shows for being the handsomest barley of all? Haven't all the other barleys fallen down and worshipped him as long as he can remember?

But hark, there is a rebellion in camp. Hobo Hans wants a different sort of a test for fitness. All those loungers about town, who were first attracted by the entrance of the gipsy band, now congregate to witness the mortal tussle between Han the unshaven and King Canadian Thorpe with the ringlets in his hair.

It seems that this stalwart Swede wields a hefty wrist. One—that's one bushel ahead of the old favorite. Two—that's two bushels ahead of him. Three, four, five—goodness gracious, how long can he keep it up?—nine, 10, 11, 12, 13. That's it, Hannechen barley is no less than 13 bushels ahead of Canadian Thorpe in tests at Saskatoon.

A Svalof Product

The preceding gives a true picture of the situation. The old favorite, Canadian Thorpe, in spite of the splendid sample it produces, which fact has enabled it to win so many prizes, is a low yielder. And Hannechen, a scrubby looking barley imported by L. H. Newman, now Dominion cerealist, from the plant breeding station at Svalof, is the highest yielder.

Hannechen barley is indeed something of a miracle. It is so outstanding. It is not only 13 bushels ahead of Canadian Thorpe in the tests at Saskatoon, but it is five bushels ahead of its nearest competitor.

There is no variety of wheat which is as far ahead of all other wheats as that. Neither is there any oat variety which is so distinctively superior over all other oats as that. In wheat, Marquis, Red Fife and Kitchener frequently race neck and neck. In oats, the yield in bushels of Banner, Victory and Gold Rain, seems to stick around the same point. But Hannechen leaves no doubt in our minds of its supremacy. If barley were as important as wheat, our Hannechen barley would be as world famous as our Marquis wheat is.

Hannechen is not only a valuable variety, but possesses many interesting points. Like the hobo, it has been a true wanderer and has had a long and varied career.

Dr. Newman gives the following account of it in his book, Plant Breeding in Scandinavia, which deals with the achievements of the Svalof station in southern Sweden:

Best On Warm Soil

"Hannechen is a pedigree sort taken from a variety known as Hanna, imported from the famous barley district of the same name in Mahren, Austria. Popular chiefly on account of its earliness, good strength of straw, and relatively high yield of grain. Kernels rather long with particularly fine testa. Weight per 1,000 kernels somewhat lower than with Chevalier, but weight per bushel, on the other hand, a little higher. On account of relatively small straw and sparse leaf development it can withstand drier weather and lighter soils than most sorts.

"In experiments in Berlin in 1904-05, Hannechen, particularly on lighter soils and in many cases even in better barley soil, showed itself to be the most productive and best brewing sort. In Sweden this sort thrives best on a warm, limestone soil. On stiff clays and on rich vegetable soils experiment has shown it to be uncertain. By reason

of its earliness it can grow relatively far north, providing the soil be suitable. It has been found relatively susceptible to the attacks of loose smut. Sprouts very little directly after harvest."

Dr. Newman also gives the following record of its performance in Sweden. Instead of a direct tabulation of yields, it is rather compared with a standard sort, called Chevalier 2, the latter being taken as 100 in every case and Hannechen being valued accordingly.

Variety	Yield of Grain	Yield of Straw	Wt. of 1,000 Kernels
Chevalier 2	100	100	45.5
Hannechen	104	87.5	41.7

This table gives the clue to its habit of growth—less straw, which no one wants, and more grain, which everyone wants, and a lighter kernel than standard.

Most barleys are thought to have a rather shallow rooting habit, but Hannechen seems to be an exception in having a vigorous root system. In a recent test on the Wood farms at Davidson, Sask., where it was sown in single rows 42 inches apart, it produced 47 bushels per acre, as compared with 49 bushels when sown in the ordinary full stand. This is a wonderful testimony to the marvellous root-spreading and stooling powers of Hannechen.

But the farmers of the park belt will have to let the farmers of the plains enjoy the advantages of this variety by themselves. The same features which make it adapted to dry weather conditions seem to make it less well adapted to greater moisture as compared with other varieties. As Dr. Newman was quoted, even in Sweden it was noted that Hannechen did not respond to "rich vegetable soils." The experience in Saskatchewan has been similar. The College of Agriculture at Saskatoon, which has been chiefly responsible for the increase and dissemination of the variety, never recommends it for the northern and eastern parts of the province.

At any rate, there is no need for it in the more humid areas. It was made for the dry plains and should be left in its natural environment. In addition, authorities are agreed that in the park belt the six-rowed class is better than the two-rowed class, which is another plant adaptation which has been discovered.

Suits Brewer

Strange as it may seem, the Canadian brewers demand a six-row sort in distinction to the Swedish brewers, who like such sorts as Hannechen. Why this is I do not know, but it is an additional reason for growing the six-row sorts in the areas to which they are best suited.

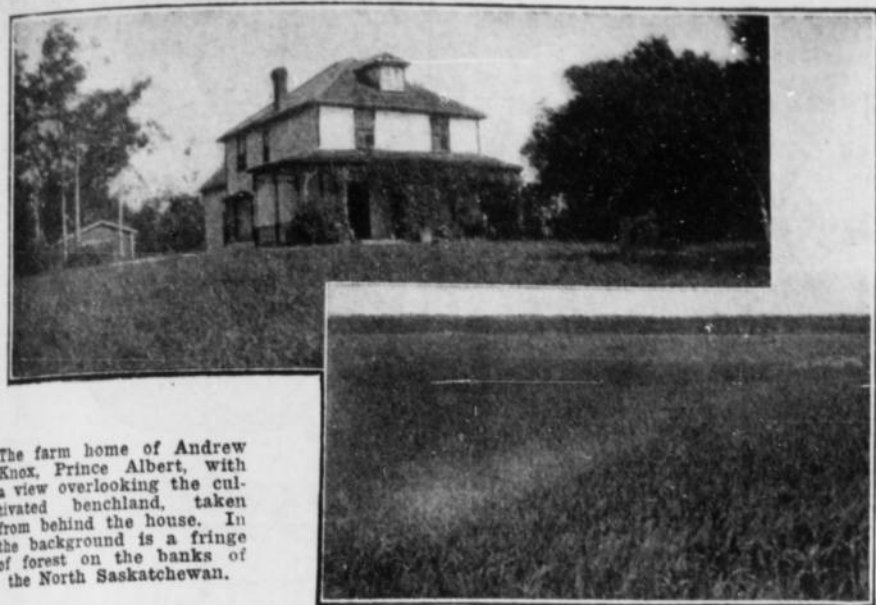
Let us turn to some of the records of the performances of Hannechen barley at western experiment stations. As it chances, Hannechen has not been under test very long at any of the Dominion Experimental Farms, which is to be expected, seeing that it was introduced through the University of Saskatchewan rather than the central experimental farm at Ottawa.

At Scott, in 1924, it yielded 15.66 bushels, as compared with 12.71 of Duckbill, the variety usually recommended for that district, and 4.41 bushels of O.A.C. 21, the standard six-rowed sort.

At Swift Current in 1922, it yielded over 62 bushels, as compared with over 56 for Duckbill, and a little over 48 for O.A.C. 21. In 1924, at the same station, it yielded 23.78 bushels, as compared with 17.44 for Duckbill, but it did not maintain its former lead over O.A.C. 21, which gave 32.29 bushels that year.

After all it is averages that count: the following record of its performance at Saskatoon, from 1918 to 1922 inclusive, is probably our best guide as to its value under central Saskatchewan conditions.

Variety	Average Yield	Average Days to Mature
Hannechen	37.6	93
O.A.C. 21	30.7	91
Barks	33.6	94



The farm home of Andrew Knox, Prince Albert, with a view overlooking the cultivated benchland, taken from behind the house. In the background is a fringe of forest on the banks of the North Saskatchewan.

They Diversify Around P. A.

Andrew Knox and Thos. Bibby and Sons sell cattle and hogs as well as grain

It may not be generally known that agriculture in the Prince Albert district goes back for over 50 years. There is land around there that was farmed in the early seventies. The railway came in 1890, 36 years ago, and with it came Andrew Knox, who has farmed in the district ever since. He has been on his present farm since 1902. It consists of a section of land of which half is under the plow. The cultivated part is on a bench of the North Saskatchewan and forms a pleasing prospect with its background of forest growth. It had formerly carried a scattered growth of willows but was fairly open. The buildings are on the elevated ground overlooking the well cultivated acres. Through the broken half, with its cover of tree growth and through adjoining land the cattle range in summer. About 50 head are kept and they are branded before they are turned out to range.

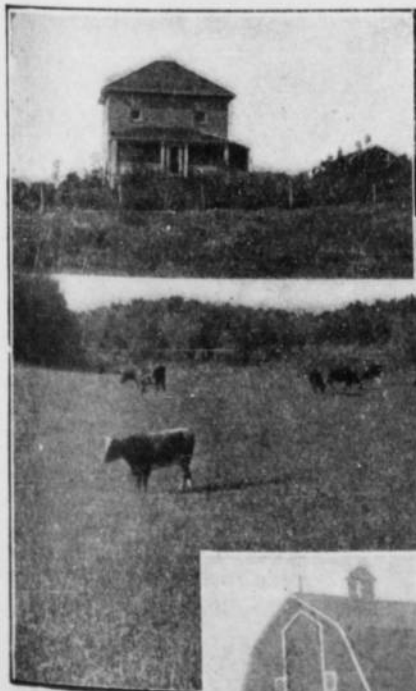
"There is apparently no great change under way in the farming methods practiced around here," said Mr. Knox, when I called on him. "We have always kept cattle. The stock yards at Prince Albert provide a better market than we used to have. Of late years more hogs are kept. I have a Berkshire sow out of a litter that produced several selects last year. Dairying is not greatly on the increase, but it helps

a lot of farmers. It brings in some ready money and is valuable in that regard."

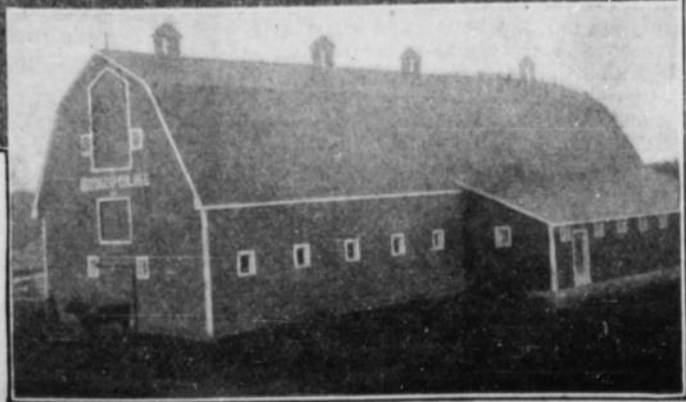
Mr. Knox has 12 acres of rye grass and has tried out timothy, alfalfa and sweet clover, but still thinks that late sown sheaf oats are the best of all. The crop is also good for cleaning the land. He grows oats extensively and last year shipped 7,000 bushels. He is not sure, he says, that oats are a better paying crop than wheat, but he likes to have the oat straw for the cattle. The straw is threshed into a sheltered place, the cattle dehorned and let run around the straw piles and in the barn. Banner is the variety preferred.

Two four-horse outfits do the work on the farm. "Fall plowing is not as good as spring plowing except when the land is new," continued Mr. Knox. "I don't know what is the reason but the spring plowing gives us the best results. We get the rainfall here but summer-fallow the lower land every five or six years to keep the weeds under control. There is some sow thistle around here but none on this farm. I had a small patch but cleaned it out. Wild oats are our worst weed. Sometimes we can get them to sprout in the fall, and for this reason we fall disc when we can. However, we do most of our cleaning with barley, cultivating in the spring and the plowing around the first of June."

In the Knox home there is a good radio set which is found to be a great convenience. Each day at noon he tunes in and gets the market quotations and the news of the day from Saskatoon and Regina. In the winter the concerts come from Winnipeg, from



The farm home, barn and a pasture scene on Brookholme, the farm of Thos. Bibby and Sons.



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St. John—Dec. 1—S.S. Melita	to Belfast, Liverpool
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St. John—Dec. 11—S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Liverpool
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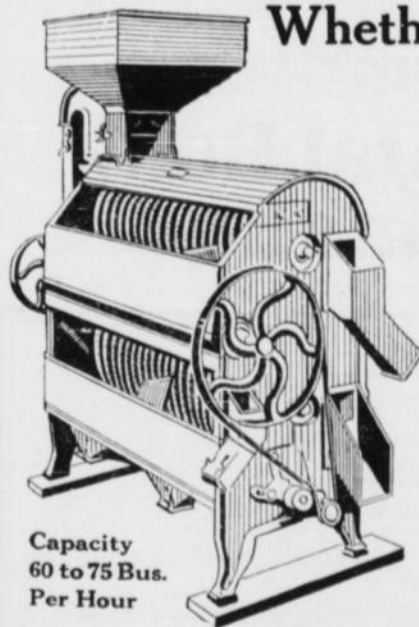
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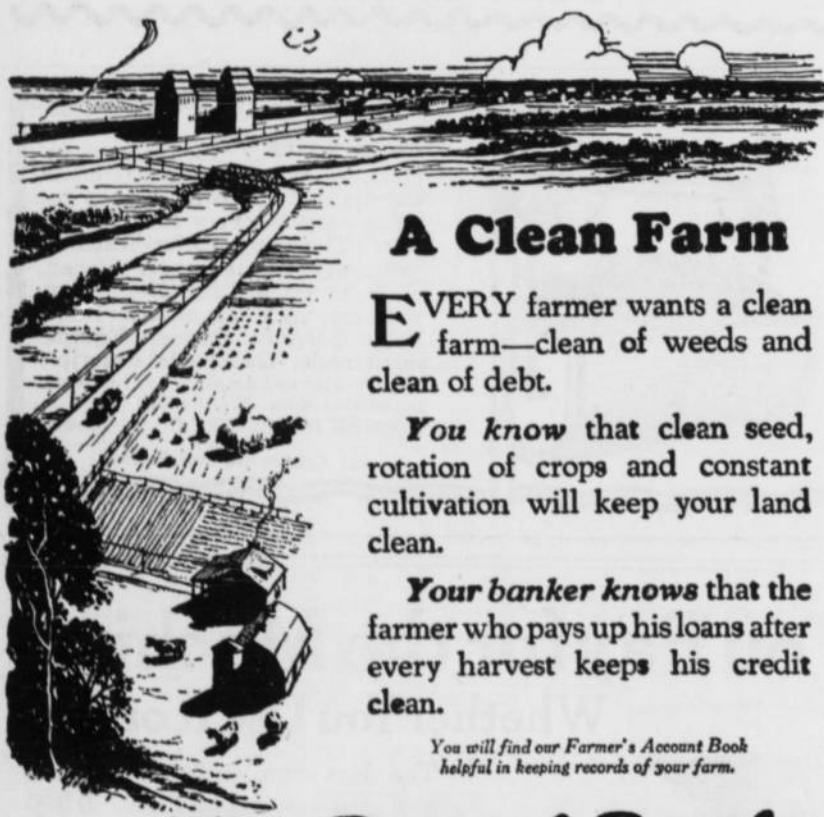
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Brookholme Farm

Thos. Bibby and Sons have two sections about seven miles southwest of Prince Albert. Mr. Bibby is a director of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and was in Regina when I visited Brookholme, as the farm is named. The sons were home, however, and were carrying on, leaving the senior member of the firm free to attend to his larger public duties.

The farming operations are pretty well diversified at Brookholme. A few hogs are kept, milk is sold, some cattle are raised for market, some feeders are bought and considerable wheat marketed. The crops grown reflect this diversity of interest. On the farm this year there were 121 acres of wheat, 58 of oats, 35 of barley, 25 of green feed, 24 of rye grass and seven and a half of corn, while 60 acres were summer-fallowed. In 1925 the yield of wheat from the machine was 46 bushels and in 1924, 36 bushels.

The time between summerfallows depends on the condition of the land. Generally four crops are taken. If the land is fairly clean the Bibbys take two crops of wheat, a crop of oats and a crop of barley or green feed. The last crop takes care of a good many of the weeds, especially wild oats, and gives the summerfallow a good chance at the rest of them.

Last year corn was tried out for the first time and was satisfactory enough to warrant putting in a field of it again this year. A trench silo is used. The Bibbys have never had experience with any other kind but it was quite satisfactory. The corn works in with the summerfallow in controlling the weeds and putting the land into good fettle. It is grown near the barn to save on the hauling. After taking the corn off, the land is plowed and the following spring it is cultivated to kill weeds.

Abundance of Hay

For hay, green feed, slough hay and cultivated grasses are used. There is lots of slough hay available on the farm. Last year 100 loads of it were saved. Alfalfa has not been tried. Rye grass has been grown with good success and there are 24 acres of the farm down to it this year. It has yielded as high as two good loads to the acre. The plan when breaking up the rye grass sod is to take the hay off in July, and plow up the sod the latter part of the month. It is harrowed in the fall and this leaves the land with hardly a weed in it. The plan of sowing red clover with the rye grass was tried once but the clover failed to emerge, probably because the spring happened to be very cold. The rye grass sod is sown to wheat.

More barley is now sown than formerly. This year the Hannehen variety was introduced. Oat sheaves are used to a considerable extent for cattle feed and when on hay the cows are fed chopped oats.

A trial was made with sheep, with the result that the coyotes in the vicinity did well on a ration of spring lamb varied with mutton, for it was found that when they got hungry enough they would pull down even the full grown sheep. Hogs are not grown very extensively. A herd of 15 milking cows is usually kept and the milk delivered to Prince Albert, seven miles away, with a Ford truck.

Now take another look at the illustration of the farm layout. The pasture scene is typical of the district. The barn is a commodious one and in front of it one of the Bibby boys is holding the pure-bred Shorthorn bull which heads the herd. Trees have been planted around the house and as it is a natural tree country they are coming on fine and will soon be lending their protecting shelter.

Prince Albert is pretty close to the northern edge of cultivation, though a branch of the C.N.R. now runs up north for another 25 miles and the pioneers are gradually pushing settlement further north. There is no indication however, that the northern limit to which farming can be carried on has been reached. The farms of Andrew Knox and Thos Bibby and Sons show as many evidences of prosperity as are to be found anywhere in the West.—R. D. C.

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Afield with Guide Farmers

"Winter Oats" in New Sense

To speak of winter oats to an Old Countryman is to speak of a definite crop which enters into the regular system of field husbandry. But to Cecil Goddard, Expanse, Sask., it is an expedient for keeping down soil drifting. It is a scheme which will recommend itself to farmers throughout the chinook belt who are troubled with winter soil blowing, and is also effective in fall and spring, the seasons of worst wind damage in other sections.

Mr. Goddard recommends: "After your summerfallow is finished, in the latter part of August or the early part of September, block up every other run in your seeder. Fill the box with oats and seed about one-and-one-half bushels per acre. This makes good feed for the winter as well as keeping down the loss from blowing. If the fall is wet, keep the stock off the newly sown field till freeze-up is certain."

Alternative suggestions for combating soil drifting are given out of the experience of the same farmer. He says: "When your summerfallow is finished late in the fall, go over it with a stiff-toothed cultivator crosswise to the prevailing wind. Use wide teeth. One row of teeth is sufficient. The wind hits on the top of the ridges and the hollow catches the soil."

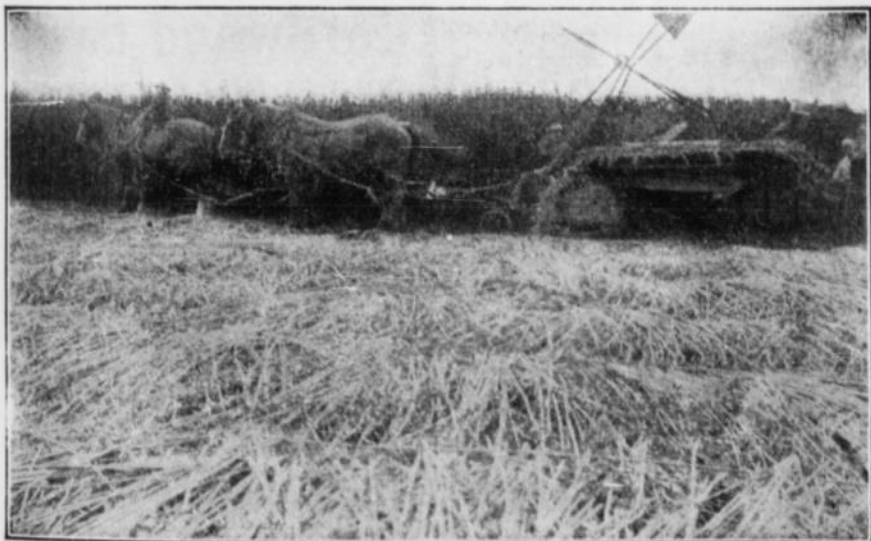
The last suggestion is: "Cultivate summerfallow well and seed early in the summer to oats and brome

grass or sweet clover. The oats should be seeded lightly, about a bushel-and-a-half per acre. The brome grass gets a good root hold, as its feeding system is very fibrous. In the fall, when cutting the oats for green feed, leave the stubble long to hold snow and to save the grass roots from being frozen out. This will then give you a good pasture for three years. It will also kill weeds. At the end of that time prepare the land for wheat. The added fibre in the soil will keep it from blowing for some time. When seeding brome, a very deep furrow should be plowed all the way round the field, with the soil thrown out. This will prevent the grass roots from running into neighboring fields."

Quick Soil Tests

American farm papers report on quick methods for testing soils to replace the laborious and expensive chemical analysis. Dr. G. N. Hoffer, of the Indiana Experiment Station, has devised the new test, which consists of planting corn on the soil on which a report is wanted, and by making observations of the crop as it is approaching maturity. According to the claim of this experimenter, experts making the observations can do their work in a few minutes. From their deductions it is possible to tell just what elements are lacking in the soil, and where artificial manures are needed, to prescribe the proper mixtures and quantities.

Harvesting Hemp on the Portage Plains



That the Portage Plains are eminently suitable for the growing of hemp has been amply demonstrated by the four or five hundred acres of hemp now being cut. The hemp has been grown as a result of the activities of the Manitoba Cordage Company, and is required as the basic material from which the company will manufacture twine and other kindred products.

The bulk of this year's crop, approximately 600 acres, is on the Portage Plains for the reason that the company's factory is situated at Portage la Prairie, and the hemp can be transported economically right to the door of the factory. However, 100 acres of hemp have also been grown at Morris, while smaller areas have been sown at Clandeboye, Roland, Elm Creek, Carberry, Neepawa, Langruth, Oak Point, and also close to Winnipeg, the idea being to demonstrate the fact that hemp will grow in practically any part of the province. Reports from these various districts all indicate a good strong growth, and apparently there is not likely to be any difficulty in arranging for an ample and permanent source of supply.

From comparatively small quantities of hemp grown in the last two or three years, samples of various kinds and sizes of commercial twine have been manufactured, indicating a superior

quality of cordage from the home-grown product.

Special Machinery Used

Crops on the Portage Plains, where cutting has just commenced, run all the way from six feet in height to 10 feet and over. Cutting is being accomplished by means of a tractor attached to a special hemp harvester, of which several have been imported by the cordage company to take care of the crop. The harvester bears a considerable resemblance to the binder, but in place of tying the hemp into sheaves, a special canvas arrangement lays the hemp in a thin layer flat upon the ground, where it remains for three weeks to ret. While the harvester will cut a seven-foot swath, frequently the ground is of such contour that a narrower swath has to be taken to permit of its flow across the canvas table. Powerful traction is necessary because of the size and strength of fibre.

The hemp, after retting, is gathered up by special machinery and conveyed to the factory, where it is put through a breaking machine which removes a large part of the non-fibrous material. It is then put through other processes until it arrives at a stage in which it resembles tow. It is then baled and ready to be turned into the various kinds of twine which it is designed to manufacture.

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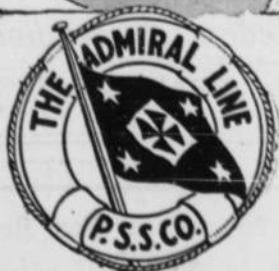
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Elevator Dust Drives Engine

An interesting experiment recently conducted by engineers of the Bureau of Chemistry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, indicates that there are possibilities of using grain dust from elevators as a fuel to replace gasoline as a fuel for internal combustion engines. The experiments were made on a common four-cylinder automobile engine, although it was necessary to remove the cylinder head and to enlarge the combustion chambers by forging a piece of 6-inch into shape to fit above each cylinder. The spark plugs were fitted with special points extending into the centres of the enlarged combustion chambers. The manifolds were removed and the grain dust was fed by hand through a tube to the intake valves. About a spoonful of dust was required for each explosion.

While it cannot be said that the engine made any prolonged run, enough power was developed to turn it over many times. Explosions were obtained readily and frequently, and even with the crude hand feeding as much as 12 successive explosions were obtained on one run. A better system of feeding the dust to the test engine, one which would deliver a measured quantity regularly, no doubt would have given much better results. It should be a fairly easy matter to devise a dust carburetor to meet the requirements.

Many serious elevator and mill explosions have been due to the explosive nature of fine dust when mixed in the proper proportion with air, and now many mills collect this dust with vacuum attachments and remove it to a disposal plant as a matter of safety. In large plants this may amount to a car load or more a day.

Windmill Moving Experience

"Seeing the article a short time ago about moving a windmill tower, will give my experience along this line not so very long ago.

"We took two 3x12's, 14 feet long, took out the bolts that held the tower legs to the posts in the ground, bolted the 3x12's to the legs as runners or skids, braced the runners by nailing fencing across at the front to prevent pulling together and diagonally to prevent twisting, hitched a steady team to the runners, put three guy ropes at the top with one man at each rope, and then pulled the tower over the new well.

"It is easier to dig the holes first for the new position of the posts, making them plenty large so as to have plenty of room for lining up the tower properly over the well. The anchors can be dug up and moved on a stone-boat or plank, even though they may be quite heavy.

"Our windmill tower was 50 feet high, and it took four men a little over one-half day to move this ten rods. The work doesn't require experts, only care by all concerned."—Geo. A. Marshall.



A chain to turn under trash is a common plow accessory. This Alberta farmer uses it advantageously even on a brush plow.

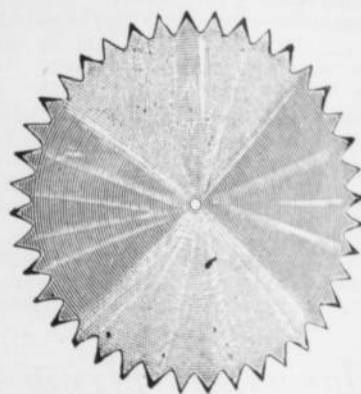
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To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 24 ounces of Pinex into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get 16 ounces—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. Keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

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FOR COUGHS

Can You Tie These?

If you can splice, you can readily make serviceable halters for temporary use

ROPE halters, says Iowa Extension Bulletin No. 24, are inexpensive, yet very convenient and serviceable, especially in handling cattle. For cattle, halters are usually made of five-eighth-inch rope, but for horses, large cows and bulls a three-quarter-inch rope should be used. An ordinary halter will require about 13 feet of rope. This will allow for a tie rope six feet long, a 36-inch headpiece and 14-inch nosepiece.

Double Loop Halter

The double loop halter has the advantage of being adjustable to animals of different sizes, but it is not satisfactory for continuous use because there is some danger of its becoming loose and slipping off the head.

In beginning the double loop halter,

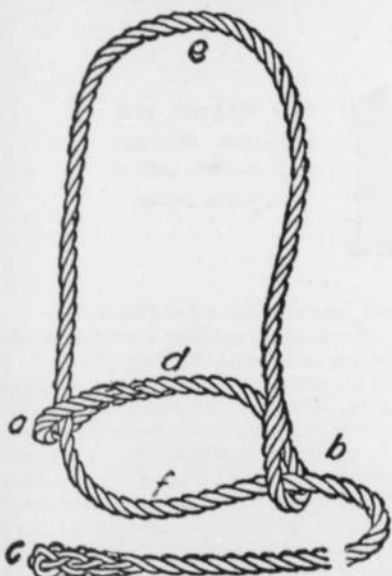


Fig. 1—Double Loop Halter

first make an eye splice in one end of the rope. The loop of the splice should be just large enough to allow the rope to pass through, otherwise the halter will loosen readily. From the loop of the eye splice, measure the distance that will be required to reach nearly around the animal's nose and make a loop splice of the same size as the loop of the eye splice. Finish one end of the rope with the end splice and pass the end through the loops as shown in Fig. 1. In the illustration, a is the eye splice, b the loop splice, c the end splice, d the nosepiece, e the headpiece and f the part passing under the jaw.

Single Loop Halter

The single loop halter will not slip nor loosen, and for the same reason it is not adjustable to different sized heads. Since it is not adjustable, it will be necessary to ascertain the required length of the headpiece and

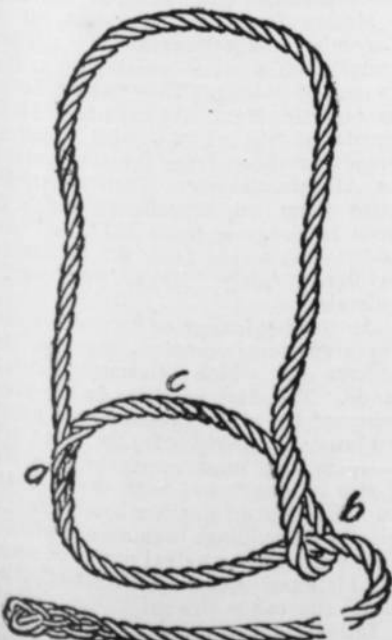


Fig. 2—Single Loop Halter

nosepiece by measuring the rope on the animal's head before making the halter.

In making the single loop halter, Fig. 2, the loop splice is made first, then the nosepiece c, Fig. 2, is side-spliced into the check piece a. Now pass the end through the loop splice and the halter is complete.

A very convenient halter for leading or temporarily holding cattle is made



Fig. 3—Preliminary Step in Making Temporary Halter

by fastening an iron ring or making a loop in the end of a rope. The end with the ring is first passed around the animal's neck. A loop a is then formed in the main rope, Fig. 3, passed through the loop b and over the animal's nose, as shown in Fig. 4. To remove the halter, it is only necessary to slip the loop from the nose and draw on the

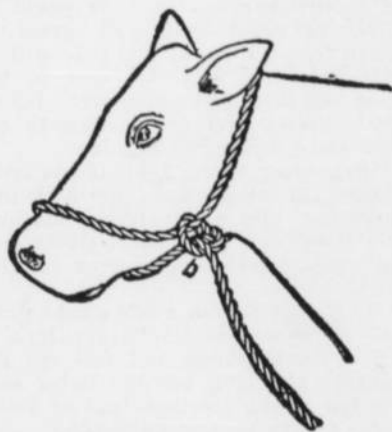


Fig. 4—Temporary Halter Completed Ready for Use

standing part of the rope. Since the halter may be removed without passing the rope over the head it is very useful when dehorning cattle.

—From the St. Paul Farmer

Worked Stallion With Gelding

I think the only place for a stallion on a farm is in the collar. We broke ours to work when four years old. He has worked at every job around the farm, from drawing manure out to drawing grain to town, and it never hurt him, as he is over twenty years old now and still at it.

A good deal of care must be taken when first he starts. A stallion that has not been broken when young is very liable to get over-done the first day or two, as they naturally are fussy for the first while beside another horse. I learned that if you keep the stallion in his place while he is in harness that he soon learns, and after a week or two is no more trouble than any other horse.

Some people recommend a short stick between his head and the head of the next one to him, but I never used one so don't know anything about it. We found, too, that the work made him a sure foal-getter, as he very seldom had mares return to him, which I think is quite a consideration, as when mares return there is considerable lost time. Some men want foals before seeding starts, and if the horse is not sure this cannot be done. I may add his colts were excellent.

I may say in closing that the 12 years we had our stallion that he never was sick a minute, was always willing to eat, and always looked well, but he will need a little extra feed in the breeding season.—N. S., Man.



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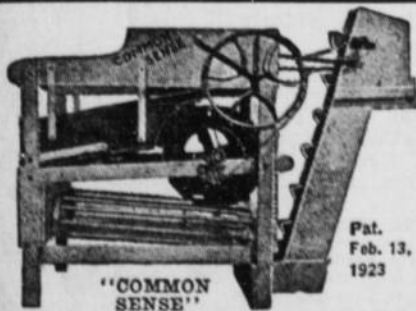
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Old John could only move his 4,000-pound load a few feet at a time.



This six-horse artillery team developed a maximum pull of 43 horse power.

Pulling Contests

Horse pulling contests continue to attract fair crowds and new records are continually being made. Before the Collins dynamometer was developed engineers knew that a horse could develop much more than one-horse power for a little while, but just how much more was mere guess work. It was thought that the best that could be expected was six or seven-horse power and not more than 10 to 12-horse power from a two-horse team. Pulling contests have shown that eight out of nine teams weighing 3,000 pounds or better can pull 20-horse power for short distances. Quite a number of teams have exceeded 25-H.P., and the championship belongs to an Iowa team of Belgian-Percherons, which pulled 29 H.P. An eight-horse team has developed over 71 H.P.

An interesting test was carried out by Ringling's circus when a draft bull elephant weighing 8,900 pounds was hitched to a pair of dynamometers set at 4,000 pounds. He proved perfectly willing to pull and was able to start the load but could only drag it a couple of feet at a time. The big elephant would probably have been able to pull the load for the required distance after many starts, but the logging chain used as a trace broke and the pull was discontinued.

A female elephant weighing 6,930 pounds then tried it. She experienced considerably more difficulty in starting the load but was able to move it a foot at a time. As it was clearly evident that neither Old John nor Babe would be able to pull the dynamometers on a straight away pull, the test was discontinued and a six-horse team was hitched on and the load increased 25 per cent. The horses walked away with it, developing 43 H.P.

The pulling contests seem to have settled one point—to have shown the Missourians that the much vaunted superiority of their blue grass mules over horses is not a fact. The mules so far have not equalled the horses.

Sheep on Summerfallow

Answering the enquiry of a Guide reader who asked for an opinion on the advisability of keeping a small flock of sheep on a grain farm where pasture was at a premium, and weeds, principally those growing on summer-fallow, the main source of summer feed, J. J. Dunkerly, Carlyle, Sask., offers the following:

"Sheep will do alright on green weeds, but would be better folded at night if it is rank growth and if wet weather or even heavy dews."

"Water, salt, and shade must be accessible at all times during summer."

If you have small clumps of trees these are ideal, otherwise you will need a framework of poles with brush on top. This is important also against flies.

"Around harvest time you would be better to supplement with grain as trough feed. Ewes at this time will be getting low in condition due to the heavy strain of nursing the lambs, which should also be starting to eat grain and prepare for weaning."

"Regarding winter feed; if you could arrange to clean your grain before marketing, also all threshing machine sets, along with your sweet-clover hay, you would have abundance of suitable feeds."

"In the spring you would need a grass such as brome or any other that is early. Sweet clover and fall rye are probably all right, but the latter soon gets too strong for them and of sweet clover I have no real knowledge."

"At this time your lambs would be coming, even if late, and the ewes need something of this nature to make milk, as weeds are only a secondary consideration and only available as summer feed."

"Start in a small way, as success has much to do with the individual in sheep and should you make a mistake in the beginning, even in the selection of your flock, your errors would be minimized and you would not be so apt to condemn the golden hoof."

Six Years With Fall Pigs

The Animal Husbandry Department at Alberta University have revised its Bulletin No. 7, bringing up-to-date the report on their six years' work with fall pigs.

Everyone familiar with market conditions has come to the conclusion long ago that if Canada is to occupy an important place in the British bacon market, it is going to be necessary to keep up a fairly regular supply of cured sides throughout the year. If there ever was any doubt on this score, it disappeared when the British Ministry of Health forbade the use of boraxed bacon and thus made it impossible to hold the product for any length of time. The only question remaining in the minds of producers is, "does it pay to raise fall pigs?"

This Alberta bulletin is an emphatic affirmative reply. Over the six-year period Prof. Sackville and his associates have been able to average a daily rate of gain of 1.06 pounds, gaining 100 pounds of pork at a feed expenditure of 513 pounds on which they put a money value of \$6.68. As the selling price in that time has averaged \$10.58 per cwt., it leaves a balance of \$5.85 over feed costs which is considered ample to cover all other charges

and leave a little profit besides.

These figures allow for an interesting comparison with spring pigs. A fall pig requires four pounds of grain, apparently, to make the same weight that a spring pig will make from three pounds of grain. Against that unfavorable showing fall farrowed sows brought through six pigs for every five brought through by sows farrowing at the beginning of the warm weather. Moreover the price of pork is always higher—12 per cent. higher at Edmonton—when the fall-farrowed pigs go on the market, for the price is always lowest when the main crop of spring pigs are coming to the stock yards.

There is a common notion that fall pigs are only for the man with expensive buildings, but the Alberta report dispels that idea. In fact, the hog palace is a thing of the past for the man who expects his pigs to pay. Fall pigs, according to Profs. Sinclair and Sackville, get along first rate in straw shelters if built to stay dry and to be free from draught. The fall pigs will take their grain without cooking, and they will be satisfied either with a self-feeder or hand feeding. But the one secret of success is that they must receive skim-milk, or milk by-products, or else they must have tankage or its equivalent. The bulletin also gives a warning that minerals must be included in the ration.

Recommend Shropshires for Alta.

Messrs Reed and Chapman, of the Lacombe Experimental Farm, have undertaken a work which stamps them as men of courage. They have published in bulletin form a comparison of the merits of six of the most prominent breeds of sheep from the standpoint of an Alberta farmer. Their conclusions arise from an experiment which has been in progress since 1917, and gains additional weight from the fact that it involves fairly large numbers of animals.

At the beginning of the report these experimenters caution against two factors for which allowance must be made. The first of these is the prepotency of the sire. Prepotency is not the exclusive property of any breed. To compare the improvement wrought by a sire of one breed with the record of an individual of another breed might be totally misleading, because one of these might have the magical power of stamping his excellencies on all his offspring, while the other sire might be virtually a failure in the process of grading up. Only when an experiment takes in the work of several sires and extends over a long period of time, can it be conclusive.

The other factor is the quality of the

foundation stock. Obviously the improvement would be slower with a doggy bunch of scrubs than with a bunch showing some degree of breeding.

To the comparison, then. As to weight increase; the grades with Hampshire blood in them have the best record, followed by Oxford, Corriedale and Leicester grades in order, and at some distance, the Cheviot and Shropshire-bred ewes, the latter weighing 95 pounds against 111 for the Hampshire-bred ewes.

Two Down Fleeces First

The Lacombe experimenters have an arbitrary scale for judging the comparative merits of the fleeces. Their rating puts the Shrops at the top, followed by the Hampshires, Corriedales, Oxfords, Cheviots, and trailing at some distance behind, the Leicesters.

The Leicester ewes brought forth the largest number of lambs and the Shrops were at the bottom of this list, but as the Cheviots and the Shrops were so much better mothers than their competitors, the comparison showing the percentage of lambs raised to maturity differs considerably. In this list the Cheviots stand at the top with a wide margin between them, then the Leicesters, Hampshires, Oxfords and Shrops, and another big drop to the Corriedales. The lamb weights coming off grass were in about the same order as the ewe weights, except that the Leicester and Cheviot lambs did better than their dams, and the Corriedales not so well. An analysis of the weights of the finished lambs shows the Cheviots and Corriedales up best, in fact, both as show lambs and as dressed carcasses the Cheviots had it pretty much their own way.

Cheviots Good on Paper

In summarizing their finding Messrs. Reed and Chapman list the breeds as follows: 1, Shrops; 2, Hamps; 3, Oxfords; 4, Cheviots; 5, Corriedales; 6,



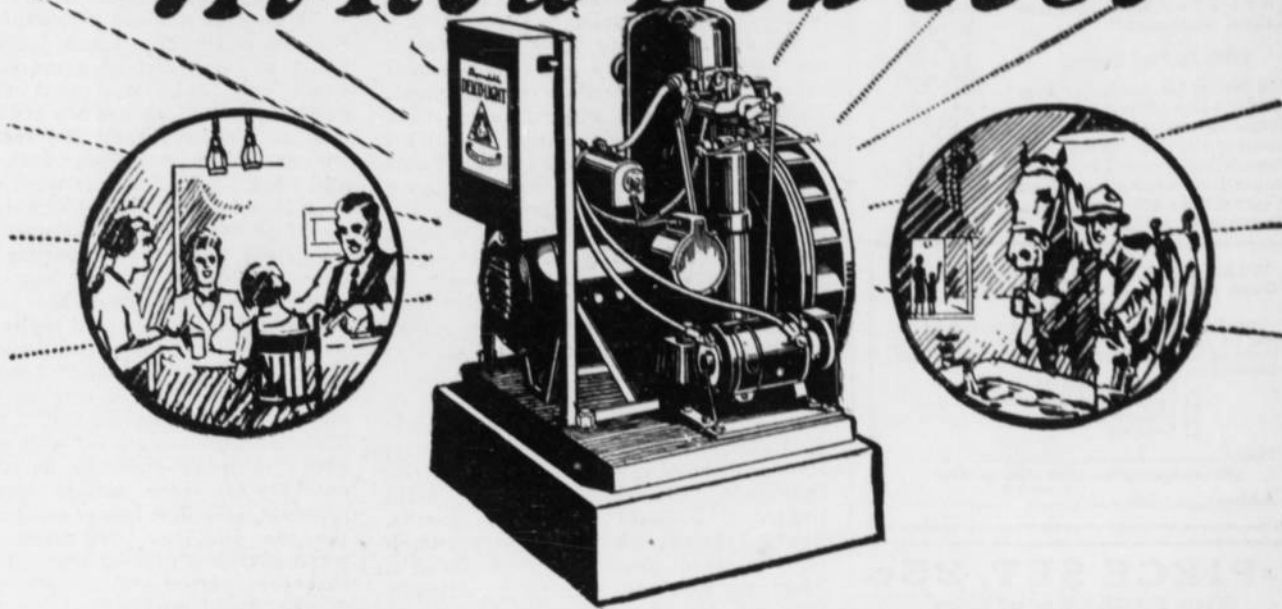
The woolly face, belly and legs of the Shropshire, giving protection against extreme weather, has always counted in the breed's favor in Western Canada.

Leicesters. In spite of the fine showing made by the Cheviots in many respects they declare that "due to its nervousness, restlessness, and frequent wildness, it cannot be generally recommended as suitable for the farm flock. However in the hands of an experienced sheepman it is considered that they can be handled successfully in small flocks."

They place the Leicester down because of his open fleece. The Corriedale, which is the keystone of the Australian sheep industry, is declared to be too "slow," "but," say the experimenters, "if run as a separate flock, would show up to better advantage." Another observation is that the Cheviots made the most rapid progress in grading up, the Shropshire leading the Down breeds in this respect.

In feeding this large flock of farm sheep the report says that oats is the best single grain for sheep; that screenings and oat chop mixed make a satisfactory grain ration; that prairie grass is the best roughage for feeding lambs and wethers; and that of the feeds grown in the long grass country, green oats ranked first and slough hay second. It acknowledges a preference for the stock yards rather than selling to the local drover, provided there is a car load to market at one time, and specifically mentions the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers as the most profitable outlet for the wool.

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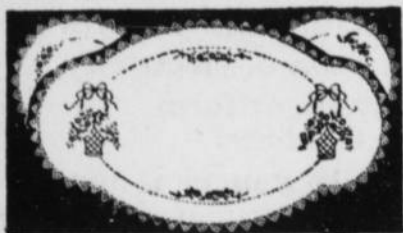
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The Countrywoman

Taking Life As It Is

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears an article from the pen of Anna Stevens, which is fairly certain to arouse interest, perhaps the comment of our readers. It reflects the rebellion of a woman against certain conditions of family life, as she sees them in rural districts, and that rebellion is voiced in no uncertain words.

We are all apt to view life through spectacles colored by our own personal experience or immediate environment. In the olden days when it came to a matter of the consideration of the lot of womankind, people had the habit of glossing things over with romance and of wrapping them around with the dun garments of duty. The present generation takes life pretty straight. There are quite a few converts to realism who turn a searchlight on any ugliness which exists. Life in either of these extremes is not very satisfying or comforting.

"There are literally hundreds of Amelia Gares in our farming districts in Canada," said a woman recently, when discussing with me Martha Ostenso's remarkable book, *Wild Geese*. "I could name you dozens, whom I know, who have no personality separate from their husband's. They go nowhere and never attempt to think for themselves." Yes, there are plenty of Amelia Gares, who are quite vanquished by life. Some of them have lain down and died as did Anna Stevens' neighbor woman. Others drag out a grey and listless existence in which there is no beauty of courage. After all life is not very kind to people who make doormats of themselves. Unfortunately there are a number of Caleb Gares, and I suppose there will be as long as human nature is what it is. Family life as it is constituted, perhaps permits the man on the farm to be more of a tyrant in his own home, if he is so inclined, than he could be anywhere else. But not all of the Caleb Gares in this world live in farming communities. It would be a libel on life to say that the country has more than its fair proportion of men who are so engrossed with their own selfish ambitions that they have no consideration of the happiness of those about them. But we do know that some such people exist. The mistake is to think that they are typical of any one class or nationality.

Speaking of some of the Amelia Gares she knows, Anna Stevens says: "The bareness of their lives had eaten up their courage." But after all is it not character rather than circumstances or possessions which decides how full life is to be? We of today have vastly more than our parents and grandparents, and yet we can seriously question ourselves whether our lives are any richer than their's were.

A Game of Pretend

Though it would not do to be too impractical in this work-a-day old world, it would do us all good to do a little pretending sometimes. For instance, the other day I watched for a few minutes three calves at play in the yard. Their gambols and antics were delightful, and I thought that if I were holidaying, how I should enjoy watching them, but the thought of dishes waiting to be washed and in-

numerable household tasks spoiled the pleasure for me. Then I wondered if we could not train our minds to forget these things for a while and take real pleasure for a few minutes without that guilty feeling of wasting time. I believe we should go back to our work feeling as if we had really had a holiday.

Again, what a good thing it would be if once in a while we could pretend we were moving house, and really going to some distant place where we could only take our most cherished possessions and things we really need, and do away with all the rest. How we encumber ourselves with things, and what a lot of useless work we have over them! I have a lot of things that are of no use to me, and, though in good condition, would be of no use to anyone else either, yet so long as they are in the house they need occasional cleaning. I think it would really pay me to dig a hole in the ground somewhere, pop them all in, and bury them. I might even plant a tree on the spot and sit in the shade of it sometimes. The disposal of useless things would give me more time to do that. A number of these things have been presents, and that brings me to another thought in the pretending game—when giving a present pretend you are the other person and imagine what he or she would really like.

The last and best "pretend" I think of just now would be to pretend that everyone is good, not goody goody, just plain good, and do our best at the same time to bring about that condition. If we could only repeat the kind things we hear about each other, it would help so much. You know how you feel if someone tells you of a kindly remark a friend has made about you. You immediately think of some nice thing about the originator of the remark, and of the one who repeats it and so three people feel better for it, but if an unkind remark is repeated, three people are hurt. The one who made it and probably regretted it after, but that cannot help after the second person has repeated it to the third, and made her feel bitter towards the first speaker, while the very fact of having passed on an unkind tale is belittling to the one who carried it.—Margaret Curiston.

God send us a little home
To come back to when we roam.
Low walls and fluted tiles,
Wide windows, a view for miles.
One picture on each wall,
Not many things at all.
God send us a little ground,
Tall trees standing round;
Homely flowers in brown sod,
Overhead, Thy stars, O God.
God bless, when the winds blow,
Our home and all we know.
—Florence Bone.



Some strange old irons

A story of the advance of civilization is told by this array of old flat-irons which are from a collection in Philadelphia, Pa. Reading from left to right they are: an iron found at Valooz, in the Carpathian Mountains; fifteenth century iron found at an inn at Mount St. Gothard, Switzerland; a charcoal iron; an iron found at Beyruth, home of Richard Wagner; an old Spanish iron of the year 1500, found in the castle of a king, and an iron from the ruins of Pompeii, though this is a different one, having been used only for the delicate ruffled wearing apparel. Copyright, Keystone View Co.

Keeping Out of a Rut

"Isn't cooking interesting?" exclaimed my friend who was at that moment stirring a sauce with vigor, and I heartily agreed with her. Some women complain that they are sick to death of getting three meals a day, and consider it drudgery, pure and simple, but why should they? Perhaps they have slipped into a rut and find it hard to get out again. People say that "a rut is simply a coffin with the ends knocked out," but however true that may be there is really no reason why cooking on the farm should be monotonous.

There are several ways of keeping out of the rut. One is to take a leaf out of the professional woman's book. She of necessity must read and study constantly to keep abreast with the times and probably subscribes for one or more publications dealing directly with her work. Any homemaker can do the same thing since women's magazines are so cheap today that they are within reach of all. Farm journals in particular contain much helpful material for the rural home manager. Articles on definite subjects are sure to contain something new even for people who have been homekeepers for 40 or 50 years, while the experiences of others in the realm of cookery and home management are full of interest. Then there are excellent books on nutrition and cookery which are veritable mines of new ideas. Never before has there been so much experimenting and investigational work done for the woman in the home and the results are frequently published. All these sources of information can be tapped by homemakers who wish to retain interest in their job and to avoid slipping into a rut.

In addition friendly chats with neighbors are always a help. The woman on the next quarter may be an excellent manager who is enthusiastic about her work. Joining a farm women's club is an excellent thing as it brings together people who live in different parts of the district and fosters interchange of ideas.

Much of the so-called drudgery of meal-getting arises from the homemaker's state of mind. If she realizes fully how important is the job of feeding the family properly there is small chance of it becoming monotonous and dull. It isn't merely a matter of seeing that the board is spread thrice daily, but of keeping young and old physically fit and of warding off minor ailments. Simply to satisfy hunger is not enough in these comparatively enlightened days—the need for vitamins, minerals and sufficient roughage must be taken into account. Old methods of food preparation that have been weighed in the balance and found wanting have been superseded by others.

Even while performing the daily duties of the kitchen a homemaker is working in the field of chemistry, physics, nutrition, biology, and bacteriology—surely a job which embraces so many things can hardly be termed dull, monotonous or uninteresting.—M. M. S.

Small things are very important. It is often pictures on our walls, books or magazines about a table cover or vase expressing our taste that makes the strongest impression of our personality upon the visitor who enters our home.

Household Hints

Some practical suggestions from
Guide readers

There are many uses to which flour or sugar sacks may be put. I have made dresser and wash-stand covers by sewing two sugar sacks together with a row of lace insertion down the centre. I also made a bedspread for common use on my boy's bed by taking four flour sacks, sewing them together with a piping and binding of a plain colored material. One may use a light blue or pink dye-fast material for this or a pretty checked gingham. Last summer I made a little Indian dress for my little girl for a costume parade. I dyed flour sacks with the peelings of brown onions and then trimmed it with a bright red trimming. It looked very pretty.—Mrs. M. J. U., Sask.

Our shack is a small one, just 14x20 feet. I have found a most convenient method of having the children take their bath in a warm place. I built a large box which just exactly held a bath tub which I purchased for \$14.85. I have the box placed quite close to our kitchen stove. It is covered by a lid which is on hinges. When Saturday night bath time comes all I have to do is to lift the lid and the children can take their bath without the fear of catching cold or of splashing the floor. The sides of the box may be made as high as one wishes them to be. It is an easy matter to have the drain pipe run through the wall and it makes the task of emptying the bath quite a simple one. I have the lid covered with a piece of zinc and it makes quite a comfortable work table for me.—Mrs. H. L. K., Sask.

It is sometimes very troublesome to thread a curtain-rod through a starched lace curtain, the rough edge of the rod (owing to the necessity of removing the knob) catching in the curtain continually, and hindering progress. A thimble slipped over the end of the rod will make it possible to insert without difficulty.—C. T., Man.

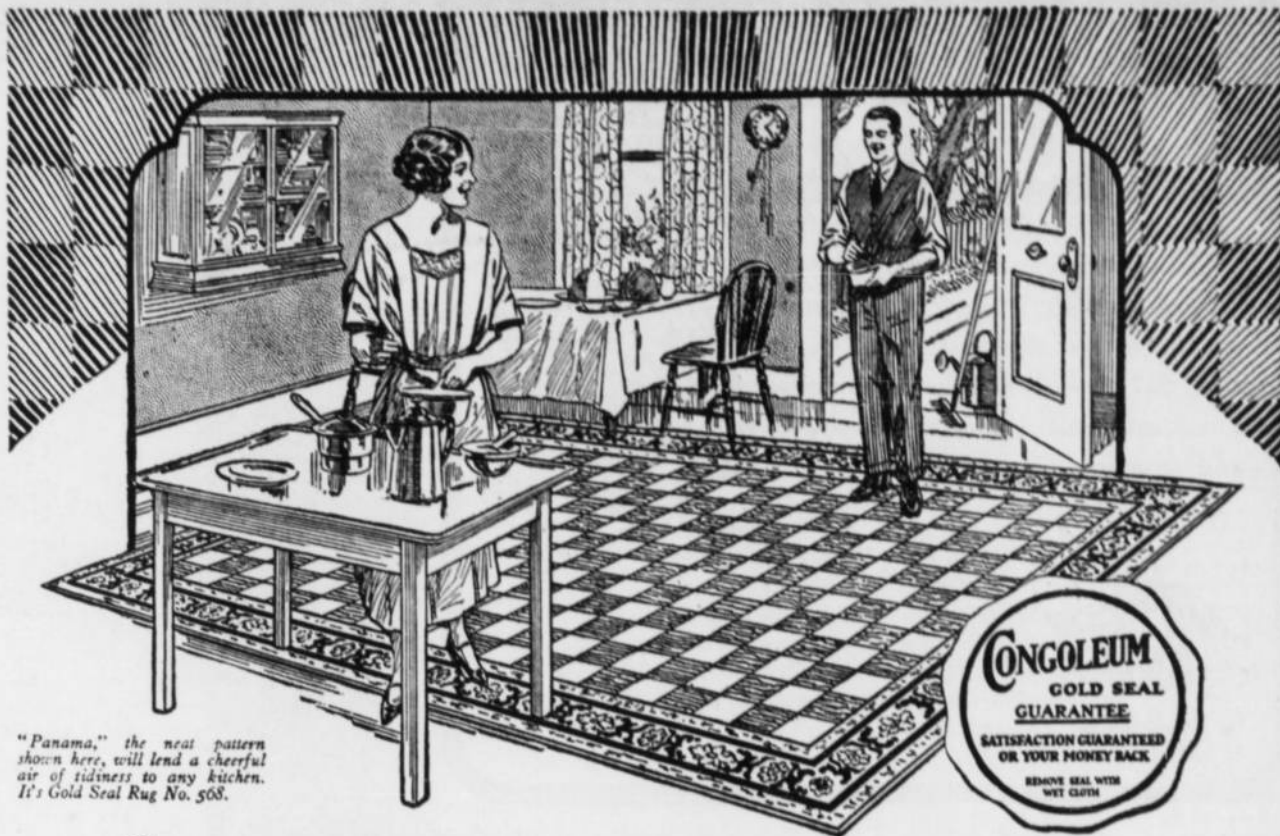
Sometimes even loose rubber gloves are difficult to get off when the hands have been in hot water. I have been able to overcome this by shaking a little talcum powder into each glove before putting them on and then blowing into each glove in order to distribute the powder well. I find my gloves slip off quite easily.—Mrs. J. D. L., Sask.

A convenient place for a child to keep his blocks and smaller toys is a toy box made from an empty canned goods box. Put the cover on hinges, fasten castors in the bottom and varnish with some dark stain. This is not only a big help in keeping toys from being littered but also teaches the child a good lesson in neatness.—Lettie Shannon, Alta.

A very good doll cradle can be made from an empty grape basket if rockers are made and fitted on to it. A doll's buggy may be made from the same kind of basket and covered with black oil-cloth. The inside may be lined with any kind of pretty cloth. Wheels may be purchased at the hardware store at a small cost.—N. B. S., Sask.

A very comfortable rocking chair may be made for a child by cutting off the legs of a cast-off high chair, making rockers for it. If the finished chair is given a coat of paint it will greatly improve its appearance and gladden the heart of the child who is to use it.—Mrs. M. J. U., Sask.

I have discovered a handy cover for irons. I took an old baking pan, drilled a little hole in the centre. Through this hole on the outside of the bottom of the pan I fitted a knob, like that found on a kettle cover. This pan makes a very good cover for irons,



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especially if one is ironing on a breezy day and wishes to keep the door open.—Lettie Shannon, Alta.

A good substitute for a curtain rod may be made from an old inner tube. Cut a strip about half-an-inch wide and a little shorter than the width of the window. Face each end for about two inches back with strong cloth. Work buttonholes in these facings. The curtain is threaded on this and when it is hung from hooks or nails, it keeps the curtains nicely in place.—Mrs. P. R.

When cleaning light paint work I have found a good way to remove the dirt. Wring a piece of flannel out of warm water, dip it in clean bran and rub the paint with it. The friction of the bran is usually sufficient to remove

the dirt without taking off the glossy finish of the paint.—M. W., Man.

I use turpentine in a number of ways. I find that carpets and rugs can be cleaned and the colors brightened by going over them occasionally with a broom dipped in warm water in which has been put a little turpentine. Gilt picture and mirror frames can be cleaned with a sponge which has been dipped in turpentine.—Mrs. R. O.

Warm winter spats can be made for children by taking an old pair of women's spats and moving the buttons and straps on them.—Mrs. A. H. S., Man.

Do not put your white clothes away with starch in them. Leave them rough

dry. Salt added to starch will give an added gloss to linen when it is dry.—Mrs. L. K., Man.

If you do a great deal of sewing it will ease your arms if you place a pillow in your lap and put your sewing on it. The slight raise seems to be just what is needed.—Lettie Shannon, Alta.

To wash men's overalls use warm, soapy water. Lay the overalls on washboard and scrub with a scrub brush. They are easily cleaned in this way.—Agricola.

If you have made some discovery in your housework send it along to The Guide. All contributions accepted are paid for upon publication.

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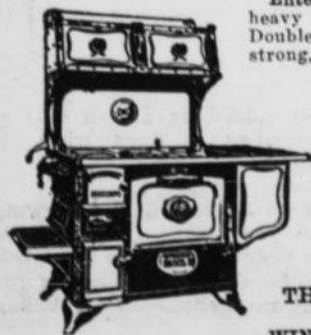
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RANGES

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Take Care of Your Tools

Life of kitchen equipment is lengthened by regular and proper care

By MARION HUGHES

I AM a firm believer in giving pots and pans and other kitchen tools regular care—it pays. Between spring and fall they require a good deal of attention, since they are in use more frequently than during the rest of the year. I'm sure you'll agree that it is a mistake to put pans directly over the fire except in cases of emergency. As a rule, the people who take off the stove lids day by day when wishing to speed up cooking, are those who habitually leave things to the last minute, or permit the fire to get low when the dinner should be cooking. I find that if the range fire is made up in good time each morning there is seldom, if ever, any necessity for getting the bottoms of pans sooty. The saving of work is tremendous; there is no black carbon to scrub off, the dishwasher and cloth are not rendered useless for further service, and, more important still, one's hands and temper are not affected. In addition the life of the utensil is increased, since vigorous scouring with coarse abrasives cannot fail to increase the wear and tear on the pans. There's another spot on practically every pan that needs regular attention, namely, the join between the handle and the pan. Just at that particular juncture food often lodges if the contents happen to boil over or if a few drops of food are spilled. A wooden skewer or toothpick is useful for cleaning this part of the pan. While you're at it go carefully around the rolled edge of certain types, because grease or food is sometimes wont to hide there.

In practically every farm house there are pieces of enamelware. These consist of a foundation of steel covered entirely with a layer of glass-like material, baked on to make it very hard. Nothing should be done to damage this coating or the utensil will become more difficult to keep clean and sanitary. Chipping shortens the life of the article and makes burning of food very easy. Wash all enamelware in hot, soapy water and remove stains with abrasives that will not scratch or damage the glassy surface. If food burns or sticks stubbornly to the bottom, heat the pan gently with a little fat, and afterwards scrape with a wooden spoon or half a wooden clothes peg. Never use a sharp-pointed instrument for this purpose as there is danger of damaging the enamel. One of my most useful aids in cleaning pans is a smooth piece of hardwood that is kept for scraping alone. It cannot harm any type of utensil and does the work well. When an enamel pan is badly burned use a strong solution of washing soda and water, and boil it for several hours. If at the end of that time the pan cannot be cleaned easily, repeat the treatment. A paste of salt and vinegar will often remove stains from enamelware.

To Keep Aluminum Shining

Of recent years the increase in the use of aluminum has been tremendous both in city and country. Its lightness and its power of conducting heat rapidly have had a great appeal. Years of service can be secured from it provided it is treated properly, but in a short time it can be rendered useless. Alkalies turn the lovely silvery grey of aluminum to an ugly dark color, so in washing it do not use soap that contains a lot of free alkali. The whiter the soap is the better, because the dark varieties often contain free alkali. Of course some home-made soaps are just as unsuitable, even though they are white, if the fat and lye are not combined in the right proportions. If there is much surplus alkali remaining in the soap, it will tend to darken aluminum. Of course, it would be inviting trouble to soak one of these pans in a strong solution of either washing soda or lye, because the metal is dissolved by them. This is why

holes sometimes appear in aluminum. Of course, even certain foods will darken it because of the alkali present in them, but this discoloration can easily be removed by cooking tart apples, cranberries, tomatoes, rhubarb or other acid food in the vessel. You will be surprised how soon the tarnish will disappear. Investigations by scientists have proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the food cooked in this way is not in the least harmful. No. 0, steel wool, or a mild abrasive can be selected for cleaning aluminum utensils with safety, but coarse, scouring powders and sharp instruments should never be used. If you find steel wool is hard on your hands, spread it over a cork before commencing to scour.



Tinware also becomes tarnished but this should not be removed by scouring as it acts as a protective coating for the metal; of course burnt spots need rubbing with an abrasive or steel wool, but ordinarily a thorough washing in soapy water will keep tin in good condition. Some people never wash baking tins but rub them with soft paper while still warm. They claim this keeps the surface smooth and shining, and that the heat of baking sterilizes the tins. New baking tins should be placed in the oven until brown and until all the gloss has disappeared. This treatment prevents the food from sticking, as is often the case when tinware is used without this "tempering."

Rust Is An Enemy

Owing to a tendency to rust if put away carelessly, iron utensils should be thoroughly dried. Even slight dampness invites trouble. If iron pots or griddles are to be stored for some time without using, give them a thin coating of unsalted fat, which will act as a protective film. This is especially necessary if they are to be kept in a damp cellar. When closing up a summer camp I have found it an excellent plan to apply a thin coat of vaseline to both the cook stove and pipes. On returning year after year the entire range and pipes were always in perfect condition. This is a good plan to follow if you put away the heater for the winter. If spots of rust do appear on iron utensils rub on coal oil and then scour with bath-brick. New iron kettles require special treatment before they can be used. Coat them inside and outside with grease and leave them in this condition for forty-eight hours. Then wash them in a strong, hot solution of washing soda and water, and after a thorough drying they are ready for use. For scouring iron utensils use a mop of wire rings, a brush with steel bristles, a pot cloth into which pieces of metal have been woven, steel wool or an abrasive.

A Toledo steam cooker will last for many years if it is given proper care. Being made largely of tin, it must always be carefully dried, or it will soon rust. After use I give mine a thorough washing in hot suds, racks and all, and then dry it well. Every corner and crevice must be free from moisture. Finally, I lower the oven door and place the cooker on it with the doors open, facing the range.

Wooden ware, such as baking boards and rolling pins, need scouring periodically. For this use fine sand rather than soap, because if there happens to be alkali in the latter it may make dark stains on the wood. Scrub with a circular motion, but rinse and dry with the grain in order to leave the fibres flat when finished. In scraping a board use a dull blade since a sharp one is apt to mar the surface of the wood and to make it hard to keep clean.

Utensils of earthenware or glass require only to be washed in warm suds and where food adheres, to be rubbed with steel wool.



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When Choosing a Hat

Select one that will be most becoming to your type of face

By ELEANOR J. McFADDEN

FOR most women, the choosing of a hat is a real problem. It is not merely the choosing of a hat to fit the head and the pocketbook, but the problem is to find a hat that will also emphasize the best features of the wearer and will throw into the background the undesirable ones.

Every woman and girl should make a study of her physical make-up and understand its strong points and its weaknesses. She should know what kind of lines she can wear, the kinds of materials best suited to her, and the colors that are most becoming.

There should be beauty, harmony and suitability in every costume, whether the wardrobe be small or large, simple or elaborate. When a hat is selected it should be considered in relation to the whole wardrobe—for no matter how pretty the hat is, if it does not seem to be a part of the costume it has failed in its function.

A hat for general wear should be durable in material and style. To be durable in style means to be conservative in every way—quiet colors, simple and becoming lines so that it will be appropriate for all occasions and will harmonize with any costume with which it is to be worn.

Selection of a hat should be made when one is standing before a full length mirror, for the hat should be considered in relation to the figure. The short stout woman would want lines which increase her height, while the tall woman will want the opposite effect.

In the following diagrams the lines are all of equal length. No. 2 seems longest because the eye is carried upward in an unbroken line.



Regardless of fashion, hats may always be classified according to this principle.

People may be classified according to type as average, short-stout, tall, thin and angular, though of course there are many variations of these types and each woman has her own special problem to consider. It is the desire of everyone to bring the appearance of the neck and head as near the average as possible.

The tall thin person with the long narrow face should dress her hair low on the forehead to shorten the face, and wide at the sides to broaden it. The hat should be broader than it is high, but should not extend beyond the shoulders. The trimming should lead the eye across the hat rather than up and down. A hat with a low crown and soft drooping brim of medium width should be most becoming. Soft mate-

rials such as velvet and duvetyn should lend softness and fullness to the face.

A short, stout person, with a round face and short neck should wear her hair brushed off the face to give length, but the hair line should be irregular so as not to repeat the round lines of the face. The most becoming hat for this type is a hat with an irregular brim. A hat with a brim which is high on one side and droops on the other is especially becoming, the upward tilt giving a feeling of height and the irregular edges overcoming the round lines of the face.

The angular face having prominent cheek bone, prominent bones above the eye, pointed nose, square jaws or perhaps a pointed chin, has a problem in making her face appear round. She must avoid angles and points and stiff materials or materials with a high lustre. The hair should be dressed round and soft about the face and brought down over the tops of the ears. The hat selected should be one of soft lines, soft crown and soft medium sized brim. A turban of soft lines might possibly be worn. A slightly drooping brim, especially one with a facing of a becoming color, is good.

But there are still other face problems to be considered. Often the shape of the nose or the chin will modify the effect of the hat surprisingly. If the nose turns up, take care not to select a hat with a brim which rolls upward, thus repeating the line of the nose.

If you have a receding chin, avoid hats with a broad brim in front and a short brim in the back, or heavy trimming in front, as this destroys the balance of the head by bringing the weight to the front. Choose rather a hat which is about equal width back and front.

Let us consider a few other millinery "don'ts" which it is well for the prospective hat buyer to keep in mind when she goes on a shopping expedition: Don't buy an unbecoming hat just because it happens to be a fashionable shape; don't be extreme; if you make or trim your own hats don't over-trim; don't try to wear an unbecoming color or one that will not harmonize with the remainder of your costume. If you are a wise person you will not buy a hat when you are feeling overtired or ill. If you do you are very apt to choose something which you will dislike later.

Every woman has some good and weak features. It is for her to discover what these are and buy hats which will emphasize the best.

In this season, with the large selection of colors and the wide variety of shapes, there should be little difficulty in finding a becoming shape. The soft felts and velours are popular and are suitable for almost any occasion.

Wrong and Right Hats



An upward rolling brim emphasizes the short, upturned nose



The angular type of woman needs a hat with softening lines



The round-faced, stout type of woman should select a hat with an irregular edge to the brim



The owner of a slanting chin should see that her hat has a brim at the back



The older matron needs a hat with dignified lines



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Keeping Household Accounts

Guide women readers discuss a question which is of concern in every farm home

THE trouble of trying to budget the farm income is worth all the bother if for no other reason than to show us our lack of business methods. No manufacturer would keep his factory going if his books showed up like those of the average Canadian farmer.

For many years we ran a bill at the store all year and paid in the fall. Pay day always came but as money was plentiful the accounts were paid without question. One year, however, a bad fire tightened up the pocket book and we checked up more closely. We found that \$57 in mistakes and overcharges were in our bill of \$900. These were adjusted, of course, and we saved 61.3 per cent. of that bill by merely checking it over.

I bought a housekeeper's expense book at 35 cents and started to use it. It was difficult at first because we had always done business on a credit basis and it took a year or more to get adjusted to the cash basis. Now I wouldn't go back for anything.

My first year I kept track of receipts and expenditures only. The receipts were very small as compared with the expenditures. In this instance, I considered that the sale of garden, poultry or dairy products only, could be termed household receipts. I do not put a value on products we consume because, primarily, we raise those products to use.

I have a page for the personal expenditures for each member of the family sub-divided into sections for clothing, dentist and doctor fees and special pleasure. Items such as correspondence, telephone and church come under the general expense of the household. After finding our exact expenditures for a year it was easier to adjust them to the proper proportion. That is something which each housewife must work out for herself.

In the old days when money was plentiful the store bill was about \$1,000, and was paid out of the wheat crop. The surplus produce was given away or else we raised just about enough for our own use. If we did not raise enough we bought some. Today we have learned, thanks to our simple method of keeping track of our business, to supply all household needs, clothe our family and pay for all our pleasure with our surplus products. Our family has been doubled since that time, but we are living just as well, have just as much pleasure and certainly manage far better.

The book work has ceased to be an exertion. It is a habit now. Incidentally figuring out your budget is one of the greatest of indoor sports for the whole family. Just try it!—Helen A. Martenson.

Farm Income Varies

As the farming income is a very variable one it is not possible to budget it the same as one can a salary. On every farm where cows and chickens are kept the income from these sources should be made to cover current expenses. If the farmer has a telephone that bill comes along every quarter, and by having the money set aside 50 cents can be deducted for the payment of the bill. The same applies with taxes. The items saved in this way are not very great I know, but, when the habit of saving or setting aside (saving doesn't seem possible on a farm when beginning) is practiced it is easier to save 50 cents than it is to go and earn that additional amount. Another very big waste in farm financing so many people practice is to pop into the store every time they go to town and make special trips into town for the purpose of buying a few groceries and of having them charged up.

Anyone keeping accounts can turn to them and find out just how much sugar, flour, soap, etc., they use in a year. If accounts have been kept for a considerable time it is possible to compare and find out when certain commodities reach their peak price. The thing to do then is to set aside sufficient

money to get your groceries in bulk. Always try to buy when the bigger items are low in price.

I find the Newman Bates' method of bookkeeping very simple and easy. Each branch on the farm has its own column of revenue and expense. When totalled up it is possible to check the whole page and know if it is correctly set out or not. The totals at the bottom of each branch state definitely whether such branch is paying or not.

Each year the farmer gets a bundle of blue papers called income tax papers. How farmers manage to make these returns up without accounts in black and white is more than I can comprehend. I present my good man with the year's accounts, give the children a job elsewhere, and he has them finished in no time.

We each have our own banking account, the one locally and the other in the city. This has two advantages, in the one we can draw a check to save exchange and in the other we can each keep tab on our own money. This is more essential for the wife's consideration as in so many families there is only the one bank account and that is the man's. Moneys that are not paid into the bank are itemized to the one to whom they belong.

To do the farm bookkeeping satisfactorily one must have the co-operation of the good man because farm produce has to be charged up to cattle, horses, etc., and he knows best what he is feeding.

At the end of each year I always divide the household and personal expenses up and find out what it has cost us to live each month. Of course, it costs more in some families than others.

Last, but not least, where accounts are kept there is an added interest in everything. The majority of folks who keep accounts run their farms on a cash basis. They know it does not pay to do anything else. I would be bored to death and make most dreadful blunders if I tried to carry accounts in my head, but I enjoy doing them in a business-like manner. Don't get worried if you make mistakes. The world wasn't made in a day.—Cecilia L. Hill.

Makes System Fit Need

I have read many articles along this line but found very little applicable to our problems. My system while very imperfect has been quite a satisfaction to me, both as a matter of economy and in the feeling of respect for the job of housekeeping which has risen to the dignity of a real business. Hazardous methods are no longer tolerated in farming and our ledger is strictly kept.

Since income and expenses are so variable on the farm, you must first decide what scale of living you can afford. We resolved that eggs and butter must cover the grocery bill, and since it is well to buy in larger quantities I must plan my order weeks ahead in order to balance the supplies.

A large calendar hangs in the kitchen and whenever a due bill or charge balance is brought home the total is marked on that date in tiny figures and the sheet kept. The slip goes on file. Thus I know at any date during the year exactly what our store account is.

All produce sold is entered in columns in the ledger and comparison easily made with prices a year or two years ago. Thus our food, much of it home-grown, is restricted to a fairly definite amount. Other items are more difficult to plan, for the cream checks are allotted to such expenses as gas, picnics, church and general spending money. Larger items as clothing, wages, taxes, etc., are paid from the grain and stock income, and while I record these I cannot plan an allotment so well because our crops vary so much. A few moments' work produces a clear statement of how our money is being spent; we feel we can show value for our work and intend to make our method of bookkeeping more efficient still.—Mrs. A. Spearman.

The Woman We Forget

By ANNA STEVENS

SOME people are ready to blame the mother when they see the young folks striking out for the city as soon as they grow up. They blame the mother and say that if she had only made the home more attractive the children wouldn't have wanted to leave it. But how can she make the home attractive if she works all day, and yet has no money to buy even paint or cretonne? How can she be attractive herself if she never gets new clothes, seldom goes out and has few friends? Maybe you think this an extreme case. Can you not count a very great many women like this, who spend long days in work and more work, like galley slaves chained to an oar in the old Greek ships? Such a one seems helpless to better her condition.

She is like Esau, she has sold her birthright of happiness for a mess of pottage—a roof over her head and three meals a day.

There are many fortunate women in this farming West, of course, who drive around in their cars and are happy. But can you judge the West by them? There are simply thousands of others, forgotten, shut away behind hills or barns as if God didn't know they were there—shut away and forgotten. The cars whiz past their corners but they never go. Clubs, Ladies' Aids flourish, but they never attend. Aren't they in the majority? Why don't they go? Why haven't they friends?

Well, of course, they often stay home because they have no horse or car with which to go. The farm claims them all. And why don't they go with their neighbor women who go whizzing past their gates? Generally because the neighbor woman forgets to ask them. She is in a hurry. Then, too, the woman who goes out seldom has the clothes and that lets her in for fewer invitations.

In this neighborhood there are many cars, yet last week a woman here died of sheer loneliness. Her husband was wealthy, too, and they had a car, but somehow we never saw her more than once a year. We knew she hadn't good clothes, nor nice things in the house. We had heard her sigh for cretonne or a new kitchen dress. Her husband was what was called a sound business man. He spent nothing on foolishness and the Christmas stockings were filled with necessities, and everything was a good business investment. So she just got tired trying and went to bed and died. The doctors didn't know what she died of. You see there was no other escape for her. She couldn't endure this life and she felt she couldn't get out of it any other way. Divorce was not for her. Death was the easiest.

It's the women, whom we forget that suffer the most in this West. So few of them are born to the farm and it hits them hardest. You hear of this one and that, one with all kinds of sicknesses and you know it is nothing but the bareness of their lives that has eaten up their courage. Of course, where we live we are miles from railways or towns. We are pioneers. Maybe we are the loneliest ones in Canada. Anyway, one of my neighbor women went crazy and was taken away, three have died and three others have become chronic invalids, all in the last few years. These were women I knew intimately. And the toll is not finished. I know of more than one that never leaves her home, never! Some

of these have had no new clothes since they came here. We used to see them at the community picnic once a year, or perhaps at the children's Xmas tree at the church, and then dressed in the 15-gored trailing skirts of 1905, but not of late years.

Several of these recent prosperous neighbors that whiz in, in their cars, do not want visitors. They shut the doors on their prisons and soon they too will be dead. Now, why? Is it because their husbands don't care? Why should they not have new clothes, friends and horses to visit with, or go to church? Sift the matter down well, and you find the husband does not see the need or use of such things.

A woman only has two means of self-defence against unhappiness, or rather she has two weapons to gain happiness, happiness being considered to mean something to wear she likes, some place to go she'll enjoy, a few friends to love, a chance to laugh. Grant her, of course, a family and home to love and cherish. Simple things to die for, aren't they? Yet thousands of women in this West are dying by inches for lack of them.

Woman's two weapons are labor and sex. She can go out into the world and work for wages and buy the things she wants, or she can charm men to give them to her. Now, the married farm woman has often neither of these. Her labor is taken for granted, she works without wages. Her charms are supposed to be bought and paid for by a wedding ring. She is accepted as a rightful possession.

So the married woman whose husband will not help her to happiness is without defence. He has the power to govern all her attempts at earnings with chickens, butter, etc., and if he doesn't provide for the groceries or clothing, fuel or doctor, there will be little left of such money for "mother." Does not the man take her too easily for granted? He must attend to his crop. He must do this and that for the stock and his strength, time and money are more than loaded down and devoured. He expects her to see to the children, and as for her—oh, she's all right, he thinks.

Now is this true of extreme cases above? Open your eyes and see. Are there not such all around us?

I look at this great land and I think what the result will be. Firstly, the children will leave the place. Do you think the next generation of women are going to accept the life of isolation, work and drudgery we have? We'll be dead I suppose, but I can see a new era dawning, an era when husband and wife will consider love a thing worth cherishing, when they will think and feel that happiness is not built on possessions or money, but in an every-day consideration of the little things of life, when the wife will have her own share of the farm's earnings to spend as she thinks best, with some leisure, some friends, a few good times.

So often now, the farmer feels his load is so heavy he cannot carry any more. He has neither time nor strength to think of his wife and children. Dear me! What is he working for? If he gains the whole earth and lose his own soul what a waste of life! Better to strive for less and love a little, laugh a little, rest a little and remember:

"If of thy store,
Thou has two loaves,
no more;
Sell one, and with the
the dole,
Buy hyacinths to feed
thy soul."

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CANADIAN SERVICE 178

Common Poultry Parasites

By PROF. M. C. HERNER

POULTRY have always been infected with worms to a great or less extent, but probably what used to be called "chicken sick" land was simply worm-infected soil that produced the characteristic anaemic chick that used to be common on the so-called chicken-sick land. Present day investigation have pretty well proven that these birds are the result of contaminated soil, or soil infected with eggs and embryos of intestinal parasites, and that growing poultry in this soil year after year would show a high mortality in the chicks, weak constitutions in the adult birds as well as a high death rate. They get into the intestinal tract of the growing chicks and there multiply, and are again voided in the droppings to further contaminate the soil, and to be taken into the system by the other birds on the food they eat.

Growing chickens and turkeys on new land each year is probably the best safe-guard against intestinal parasites, and under our western farm conditions, with plenty of land, this should be quite easy to do. The old place should be plowed up and sowed or cultivated, and rotation should be practiced the same as with farm crops, only having the poultry as a crop one year.

Artificial Incubation an Aid

Suggestions have been made that all chicks and turkeys should be reared artificially so that the danger of the spread of intestinal parasites through the droppings of the mother hen be avoided. This is almost impossible under many farm conditions, so that it becomes a question of special care in handling the growing stock to keep them immune as far as possible. This can be done by first raising them on new ground each year, and next by moving the coops to a new, clean place every week or so. Follow up by cleanliness in feeding and caring for the flock. All soft feed should be fed on boards, in troughs, or in pans, and the hard grain should be hopper-fed the same as the dry mash. As much as possible strong, healthy hens should be selected for the rearing work.

It would appear that under farm conditions emphasis should be placed on feeding and care and management as the chief factors in the control of intestinal parasites.

Home Remedies

In southern districts a regular practice is made of what is termed "worming" the poultry once or twice a year by administering a dose of special commercial liquid vermifuge into the crop with a small rubber syringe. The belief that the old-time remedy, such as turpentine, caused irritation and inflammation of the mucous lining of the digestive track, has given rise to the

many commercial poultry worm exterminators on the market today. Notwithstanding this, some still have very good success in the use of such home remedies as turpentine, lye, pumpkin seeds, stewed garlic or gasoline.

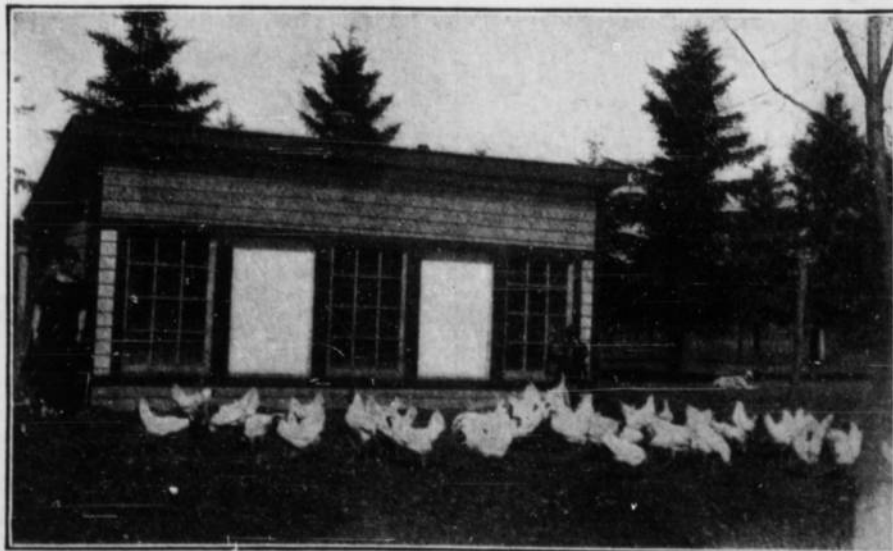
There is no doubt that greater immunity can be gained by proper feeding and care than by anything else, but these home remedies can also be used with very good results. For example, we consider it very good practice to add turpentine to the soft mash for the growing turkeys to help in controlling intestinal worms and tape worms. Chicks can be treated very effectively the same way. A teaspoon of turpentine to about three gallons of soft mash, would be strong enough. This should be fed once every three or four weeks, and when giving it they can be given water with Epsom salts in it to drink. For the tiny little turkeys, about six drops of turpentine to a quart of soft feed would be strong enough at two weeks of age. Later, it can gradually be increased till the above amounts are reached.

Turpentine is very effective for worms in adult hens and turkeys, and can be fed once a month right along, using it at the rate of one teaspoon to a pail full of soft mash, and giving Epsom salts in the drinking water at the same time. By following this up with cleanliness in feeding, the danger of worms is reduced considerably.

Combating Vermin

As to vermin, the body lice and red mites are the two worst enemies. Body lice on adult fowl can be handled very effectively by putting a small pinch of sodium fluoride under each wing and above the vent. Blue ointment is very good, too, and a small quantity, the size of a pea, right above the vent, will rid the bird entirely of lice. Two or three applications a year are plenty. For little turkeys and chicks a small pinch of lard or vaseline on top of the head and under each wing is a very good remedy.

For red mites, the easy way is to spray the roosts and nests well with a solution of water and some commercial disinfectant, like Zenoleum Izol and so on. Using coal oil will generally make these more effective. Some recommend using the waste oil from the crank-case of the car and adding the disinfectant to this, then applying with a brush. Whatever is used it should be put on thoroughly on the lower sides of the roosts, at the ends and also into cracks and crevices around the dropping board. The nest should also be treated. One application a month will keep down red mites. If they have a start it may take two applications to get them under control, and then once a month after that.



Jack Butchart, Plumas, Man., who owns this splendid flock of S. C. White Leghorns, did a little book-keeping last year. His 55 pullets laid 9,290 eggs in 10 months at a cost of \$162.95. Deducting that cost from the total proceeds of eggs and chicks sold, he had the very tidy gross profit of \$321.60. Mr. Butchart started eight years ago with eight pullets obtained from Prof. Herner, at the M.A.C. By unremitting care in the choice of his male birds he has bred this flock up to a point where it is among the best in his province. The appearance of this henhouse speaks for the care the birds get. The house is 12 x 18 feet, has a cement floor, straw loft, and he uses artificial light for an hour morning and evening in the cold weather.

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News from the Organizations

United Farmers of Canada

Beginning on Monday, October 4, the big drive for membership in the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, is now under way. For the purposes of the campaign the province has been divided into two sections, the northern one, consisting of wheat pool districts 9 to 16, will be covered under the direction of J. A. Stoneman, and will be conducted from the offices of the Farmers' Union at Saskatoon. In the southern section, consisting of wheat pool districts 1 to 8, the campaign will be under the direction of Geo. F. Edwards, and conducted from the offices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Regina. The membership will be in the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, the amalgamated body formed by the union of the two organizations, and which will become a legal entity as soon as the necessary legislation can be put through at the next meeting of the Saskatchewan legislature.

The campaign has been planned to begin in those districts in which threshing is furthest advanced, and the districts will be covered in sequence according to the advancement of the threshing season. In the southern section a district organizer has been appointed for each wheat pool district. A month or so before meetings are begun his duty is to scout his territory, have an organizer appointed for each municipality and arrange the dates of the meetings. The municipal organizer arranges for the appointment of a canvasser for each half-township in his municipality.

For the meetings teams will be sent out consisting of a speaker and an organizer. The meetings will be followed by a farm-to-farm canvass. In foreign-speaking sections meetings will be conducted in French, German or Ukrainian, as the case may require.

The membership fee will be \$5.00, but no money will be collected from pool members. Instead, the applicant for membership will sign a requisition on the pool for the amount to be paid to the United Farmers and deducted from his pool money in each year. The requisition form makes provision for the fee to be deducted not only for the farmer but also for his wife, and for a subscription to the Western Producer, if the applicant so desires. Of the \$5.00 membership fee \$1.50 goes back to the local and \$3.50 goes to the Central.

United Farmers of Alberta

Membership in all branches of the United Farmers of Alberta for the first nine months of 1926 shows an increase of 40 per cent. over the same period in 1925. The increase is most marked in the U.F.A. locals.

So far during the year 76 U.F.A. locals, 24 U.F.W.A. locals and six Junior locals were organized in various parts of the province—106 new locals in all. There are now 1,400 locals in the three branches of the organization, 1,035 in the main section, actively engaged in community work and co-operating in the larger undertakings of the provincial movement.

The two general elections, provincial and federal, have engaged the attention of the U.F.A. during the year to a large extent. In both cases the organization won signal victories, in the provincial election returning 43 members in a legislature of 60, as compared with 38 in the previous assembly. Labor also gained three seats, so the representation of the two old parties was materially reduced.

In the federal election 11 members were elected, only one meeting defeat. In at least three ridings—Acadia, Battle River and Red Deer—opponents of U.F.A. candidates lost their deposits, while in Macleod, the Conservative candidate saved his deposit by only 25 votes. Electing U.F.A. members by large majorities in Athabasca and Peace River, the two constituencies made so notorious by the 1925 election scandals, the organization in those rid-

ings vindicated the principles of honesty and fair play in politics.

Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

During the month of October the Saskatchewan Livestock Pool is conducting a special membership campaign. The objective is to secure enough contracts to cover annual shipments of at least 1,000 car loads of stock. All the directors of the organization are at work in the campaign and each has a district allotted to him and which he will be responsible for covering.

The directors at work are W. D. Mackay, Delisle, president of the provisional board of directors; W. E. Grant, Melfort; David Ross, Strasbourg; Edward Evans, Moose Jaw; E. P. St. John, Kisby; Olaf Olafson, Mortlach; E. H. Abbott, Maple Creek; and E. Grant Thomson, the secretary of the pool.

The work has been laid out so as to cover the chief livestock-producing areas of the province. The directors of the pool will take charge of groups of locals in process of organization. The boundaries of locals will be fixed by members of the pool.

Manitoba Wheat Pool

The Manitoba Wheat Pool and the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association concluded an agreement in regard to the handling of pool grain for the present year at a conference held on September 28. In Saskatchewan and Alberta an agreement for handling pool grain on the same basis as last year had been signed, but the renewal of the old contract was not accepted by the Manitoba pool on the ground that if the Campbell amendment or similar legislation were enacted at the next session of parliament, difficulties might be encountered, as the contract heretofore used stated that the elevator company had the right to designate the terminal to which the grain was sent. However, a solution satisfactory to both parties has been reached, and the contract agreed upon will hold good until May 20, 1927, and after that date until the end of the crop year, August 31, unless 14 days' notice of cancellation is given by either party. All the elevators of Manitoba are included in the new agreement, and will function in the same manner as they did last year.

Saskatchewan Poultry Pool

Under the new plan of handling eggs the Saskatchewan Poultry Pool now has contracts with about 800 merchants of the province for collecting and forwarding pool eggs next season. Over 1,000 merchant contracts are expected before next spring's work opens up. Under the new arrangements the system followed so successfully in Manitoba has been adopted. The merchant becomes a member, paying the \$2.00 fee the same as the producer. All less-than-case-lots are handled by him and he is allowed one cent a dozen. Producers who supply case lots of 12, 18 or 30 dozens ship in their own cases along with the merchant's shipment. Shipments will be by freight and will, under this plan, be large enough to get the minimum rate. A very much smaller staff will be required at head office and savings on overhead made all along the line.

During the summer nine cars of live hens, culled from farm flocks, were marketed, eight of them going to New York. Arrangements are now being made to load live poultry at all points where half-car lots can be assembled. Later in the fall dressed poultry will be handled. The turkey crop is good in some sections, but not up to previous years in others. An excellent market for turkeys is expected this fall.

Manitoba Honey Producers

L. P. Floyd, provincial apiarist for Manitoba, stated at a meeting recently that satisfactory arrangements had been made for pooling honey in the province. Under the plan each local association of beekeepers will be responsible for

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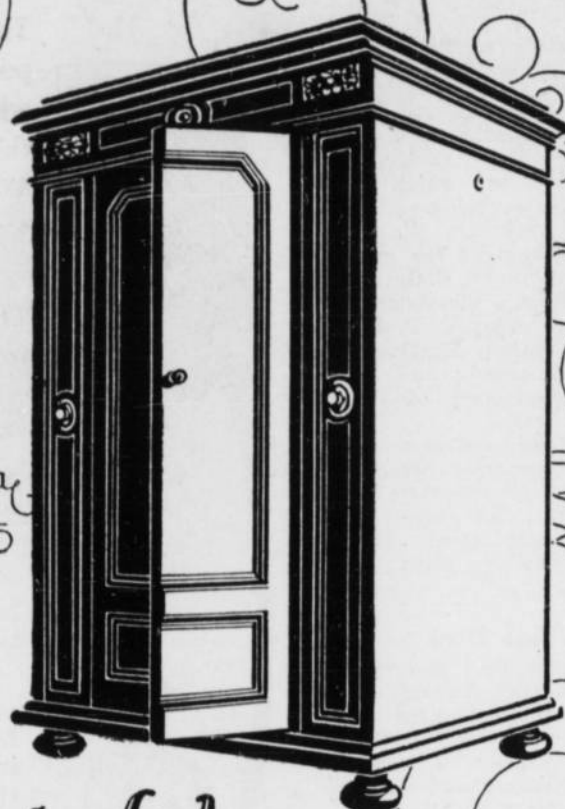
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the honey in its immediate district, and the crop will be assembled in car lots for marketing. One of the conditions which have drawn the attention of the beekeepers more and more to the question of marketing is the rapid increase in production in the province. Mr. Floyd also stated that the 1926 season showed an increase of 30 per cent. over the production for the corresponding period last year.

The co-operative marketing of honey is no experiment in Canada. The Ontario Co-operative Honey Producers, a purely co-operative marketing association operating on the pooling basis, is one of the most successful organizations of its kind on the continent. Beginning operations in 1923, it has sent its general manager twice to Europe, where he has been successful in opening up new markets for Ontario honey in Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Finland, the Scandinavian countries and elsewhere. The result has been to ward off a glut in the Canadian honey market which has undoubtedly helped prices not only in Ontario but in the western provinces as well. There is no doubt that its success can be duplicated by the honey producers of Manitoba.

Co-operative Wool Growers

The Western Division of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers reports a large increase in the amount of wool handled as compared with last year. On September 1, receipts at the warehouses at Portage la Prairie and Regina were 106,000 pounds in excess of receipts in 1925 up to the end of December. Wool is still coming in. Since the beginning of September 20,000 pounds has been received and 10,000 pounds more is expected before the end of the year. Total handlings for the year at the two receiving points are estimated at 548,000 pounds, compared with 412,000 pounds last year, an increase of about 30 per cent.

A large share of the increase is due to larger flocks and to the heavy fleeces of this year. The average weight per fleece has been about eight pounds, whereas it is generally around seven pounds. Last year the number of shipments was 1,333, and this year about 1,400. All the wool handled through the warehouses at Portage and Regina is from farm flocks. The shipments to Portage include about 100 from Saskatchewan. Among the shipments recently received at Regina, is one from Geo. F. Watson, East End, Sask., totalling 7,500 pounds, while at Portage la Prairie a shipment received from C. E. Galloway, St. Louis, Sask., consisted of 450 fleeces, a large proportion of which was from pure-bred Suffolks.

In a recent market letter the co-operative states that while many indications point to a better wool market the situation continues to remain almost stationary. Values have increased slightly in the last three weeks, but are still about 15 per cent. below last year in both Canada and the United States. In great Britain big dealers believe that the worst has passed and that definite improvement from now on may be expected.

B.C. Stockmen to Co-operate

At a meeting of the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association, held in Kamloops, on October 6, it was decided to form a subsidiary organization to undertake the sale of members' livestock and the purchase and sale of cattle feed. This step was taken at the recommendation of a committee appointed to investigate the methods of similar marketing organizations in the three prairie provinces.

In outlining the proposal, R. H. Helmer, of Nicola, chairman of the committee, said that its members had visited Alberta, where extensive conferences were held with government officials, members of the cattle pool, commission houses, and others. Their investigations had shown that cattle ranches of this province were not paying dividends, whereas those of Alberta were accustomed to employ agents in Pacific Coast cities, where 80 per cent. of their output was sold, with the result that British Columbia breeders were crowded out of their

legitimate market. The committee believed that if cattle farmers of the four western provinces would "get together" they would benefit mutually by controlling the cattle supply so as to avoid the usual "glut season" in Alberta and British Columbia.

The working system of the Alberta pool was explained by A. B. Claypool, of the Alberta Livestock Growers' agency, Calgary, who believed that it would be possible for cattle raisers of British Columbia to amalgamate with the prairie pooling organizations.

The new body will be known as the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Selling Agency.

United Farmers of Manitoba

The U.F.M. has completed the preparation of its program of winter studies and has issued a 12-page booklet containing the program, which may be secured by writing to the head office. Each local is advised to appoint a program committee, consisting of a chairman and the convenors of the following committees: Home, Community, Education, Social, Marketing, Legislative and Publicity. The booklet outlines programs for local meetings, two for each month from October to March inclusive.

A debating series is being arranged, first between locals in the various districts, then between districts and finally for the championship of the province. Last year a very successful oratorical contest was conducted in the district around Carman.

For this winter it has been decided to encourage oratorical contests entered by representatives of the locals around country towns or villages, though no inter-district contests will be conducted this year. A new feature of this year's work is the organization of study groups within the locals.

There are usually found in every local those who would like to make a systematic study of some definite subject and arrangements have been made to assist them. The first subject will be Studies in Citizenship, and will be covered in November and December. The second, Co-operation, will be covered in January and February, and the third, Money and Banking, in March and April. Full particulars may be obtained by applying to head office.

After threshing is completed an educational campaign will be carried out through the co-operation of district and provincial boards. Speakers will be provided and every local in the province reached.

The Imperial Conference

Continued from Page 3

government, the beginning of the dissolution of the British Empire, but a calmer outlook would suggest that no great dangers need be feared if the Dominions choose to exercise their independent judgment on international problems, and if they are to exercise such judgments they have a right to an independent seat.

Naval, military and air defences will probably receive comparatively little attention, for there is no pressing menace such as existed in the pre-war years, and none of the Dominions are prepared to spend much money on armaments. At the last conference the question of the great naval base projected at Singapore created some controversy, but now that Japan has definitely proclaimed her intention of sternly restricting emigration to foreign countries outside Asia, the feeling is growing in Britain that the Singapore scheme should either be abandoned or greatly modified, because Japan, which undoubtedly resented it as a threat against herself, has now changed her policy.

Immigration Policies

Immigration will be the subject upon which British public opinion is most anxious to obtain light. At the last two conferences the problem was thoroughly explored and the British government established an organization known as the Overseas Settlement Board, and placed at its disposal a very large sum of money for the transference of the surplus population of Britain to the Dominions, but the re-

sults have been woefully disappointing; only a part of the money which was available has been used, Canada having only taken a fraction of her share, and emigration from Great Britain has been on a much smaller scale than before the war. But meanwhile the pressure of population and the problems created by it in Britain are becoming more acute every year. The coal strike, the adverse trade balances and the difficult financial position have convinced enlightened people of all parties that the only solution of the present economic and social problems of Great Britain lies in a wholesale transference of population to the Dominions.

Since 1920 the immigration policies of our governments have not been very fruitful, and the number of new arrivals has not begun to balance the exodus to the United States. But it is quite plain that the British government is ready to expend very vast sums of money on helping British people to establish themselves in Canada and the other Dominions, and the King government has an excellent opportunity to meet them in a spirit of cordial co-operation.

Imperial Trade and Preferences

Inter-imperial trade and preference question have been perennial ingredients of all imperial conferences, and they will receive their due share of attention. In all probability Mr. Bruce, of Australia, will once more propound his scheme for the centralized marketing of Dominion farm produce through control boards, and will suggest that the British government will give preference to products so marketed, but the scheme has so many collectivist or semi-socialist features that the Conservative ministry of Mr. Baldwin is likely to fight shy of it as before. The Baldwin government is debarred by its pre-election pledges from setting up any definite preference scheme, but as a substitute at the last conference it committed itself to the expenditure of a million pounds of money on the advertisement of products of the empire. The scheme has taken some time to work out, but is now in operation.

A number of minor matters will also come up for discussion and one of them will be the establishment of British film production on a sound basis in order to counteract the influence of American films which exclude British ideas, scenes and sentiments from the picture houses of the overseas Commonwealth. The influence of these popular American films is peculiarly harmful in countries like India, where continuous exhibitions of selacious vulgarity on the screen hurt the prestige of the white race.

The Paramount Issue

The issue, however, which may produce the greatest troubling of the water does not appear on the preliminary agenda outlined above, but, if it is pressed, it must gravely affect for good or evil the future destinies of those communities which now comprise the British Commonwealth of nations. When an imperial conference met in London, in 1917, at the crisis of the war, its members, a very distinguished body of statesmen, explored the problems of imperial relations, decided that there was room for a drastic re-adjustment and passed a resolution that, as soon as peace came, there should be a special conference for the regularization of the domestic arrangements of the British Empire. But, when the next conference met in 1921, the statesmen who attended it had become appalled at the immensity of the task which had been proposed for them, and conspired to shelve the project, which has never since been revived. It is true that they arrived at an agreement for a policy of steady co-operation in foreign affairs, but they condemned it to sterility by separating without setting up the machinery, which alone could make such co-operation effective.

Now there is every indication that General Hertzog, the South African premier, intends to raise the whole question of the constitutional arrangements of the Commonwealth, and the admittedly equivocal status of the Dominions. In a speech delivered last winter at Stellenbosch, he surveyed

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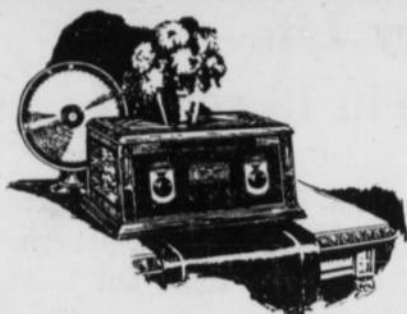
lie flat on the floor without fastening of any kind. In beautiful designs for every room, they wear like iron and will not tear, crack or curl at the edges. Popular sizes; popular prices.

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Distance . . . the enchantment of radio . . . formerly work for an expert . . . now mere child's play for anyone . . . made so by an amazing discovery.

Instead of squeals and howls . . . now you get stations. The air tingles with them . . . at the turning of two easy dials . . . Selectivity cuts stations apart with scissor-like sharpness . . . fuzziness and distortion . . . gone.

In short . . . complete mastery of the air for all. A broad statement to you perhaps . . . but not said with half the enthusiasm you yourself will feel . . . when you hear this new Erla Mo-nod-ic Receiver.

—And you will want to see this new wonder of radio and learn of the new enjoyment now everyone can have.

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The principle of the new Mo-nod-ic Receiver . . . entirely revolutionary . . . is the discovery of a distinguished group of scientists composing the Radio Frequency Laboratories. It "erases regeneration" . . . the direct cause of squeals, howls and distortion. Manufacturers have long sought to eradicate regeneration. But never succeeded before, except by sacrificing volume and distance—too great a penalty. Erla (RFL) alone has achieved this long desired result with an actual gain in reception. See and hear this "year ahead" radio now. You'll be amazed at the improvement. You'll like the moderate prices too. Price range of table cabinets \$125.00 to \$205.00 for consoles.

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Western Distributor

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Please send me full particulars and prices on "Erla" Radio Sets and Accessories.

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NEW MO-NOD-IC **ERLA** RECEIVER

Choose Your "B" Batteries Correctly

The life of your "B" batteries depends on their size in relation to your set and on how long you listen in each day. Here are the simple rules which tell the right size "B" battery to use.



On 1 to 3 tubes—Use Eveready No. 772.

On 4 or more tubes—Use the Heavy Duty "B" battery No. 770.

On all but single tube sets—Use a "C" battery.

When these rules are followed, the No. 772 will last for almost a year, and the No. 770 for about eight months, when listening at the year round average of two hours a day.

NOTE: An Eveready "C" Battery not only increases the life of the "B" batteries, but adds a quality of reproduction unobtainable without it.

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries
—they last longer

Manufactured and guaranteed by
CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO., LIMITED
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

Warehouses:
TORONTO MONTREAL ST. BONIFACE, MAN.
Owning and operating Radio Station CKNC, Toronto, (357 metres)
on the air Monday and Saturday evenings.

the present political position of the Dominions and found it completely unsatisfactory. He insisted that the independence in the field of foreign affairs which had been conceded at the Treaty of Versailles, had never been allowed to become a reality, and that today the futility of a co-operative foreign policy for the whole Commonwealth had been demonstrated by the action of the British government in negotiating the Treaty of Locarno without consultation with the British Dominions; he therefore argued the time was ripe for facing realities and securing the formal recognition, to be communicated to foreign powers, of the independent political status of the Dominions. On the eve of sailing for the conference he intimated that while he would not demand any written constitution for the Commonwealth, he would insist upon the recognition of the constitutional equality of South Africa with Great Britain and the regularization of its international status.

Divergent Views

Now this is exactly what the Manitoba Free Press and other exponents of the nationalist creed in Canada have been demanding for several years past, and there is also evidence that similar sentiments are now harbored in the Irish Free State. General Hertzog's speech had not been long delivered when there were sympathetic reactions in Dublin. At the last session of the Dail, Desmond Fitzgerald, the Irish minister of external affairs, declared that part of the work of this imperial conference would be an attempt to define the relations of the members of the British Commonwealth and to determine what exactly was the status of those political societies known as Dominions. Mr. Fitzgerald also indicated that he intended to raise such questions as the relation of the Dominions to British wars, the powers and functions of governor-generals and the system of appeals from Dominion courts to the Privy Council.

Against the Irish and South African representatives will be ranged those staunch imperialists, Premier Bruce, of Australia, and Premier Coates, of New Zealand, for the people of the Antipodean Dominions set much greater store by the imperial tie than do their brethren in Canada and South Africa. So Premier Bruce, of Australia, was doubtless representing the majority sentiment of his countrymen when on the eve of his departure for London he announced his determination to oppose all nationalist projects which would tend to promote the disintegration of the Commonwealth fabric.

Here then is a prospect of a sharp controversy between representatives of four Dominions, two on each side, and Mr. Mackenzie King will find himself in the important position of holding a balancing vote among the overseas nations. Will he side with General Hertzog and Desmond Fitzgerald, or will he take his stand with Mr. Bruce and Mr. Coates? He will know that, if he follows the former course, he will gain the plaudits of the Manitoba Free Press and its allies, but he may also be subject to the restraining influence of his colleague, Ernest Lapointe, who will be at his side, for Quebec, especially with the Alberta school question lurking in the background, is not yet ready for any drastic constitutional surgery with the British North America Act.

Questions Which Must Be Faced

But beyond question sooner or later some drastic constitutional surgery must take place for the domestic arrangements of the Commonwealth abound in anomalies and confusions, and it is sheer cowardice to postpone longer tackling the problem created by them. Yet any hasty solution could not fail to provoke a fierce domestic controversy both in Canada and South Africa, and it would not be surprising if the delegates played for time and revived the old idea of a special constitutional conference.

But shelve the problem indefinitely they cannot without incurring considerable opprobrium for themselves and inflicting grave, if not irreparable injury, to the prestige of the imperial

\$90 The NORTHLAND \$135
Less Accessories **Model C** Complete

Loud Speaker enclosed - 14" high, 22" wide, 15" deep

How is this for a recommendation:

Mr. Arthur Arden, of Clover Bar, Alta., writes:

"I think the Northland Radio Five-Tube Set, which I got from you, is one of the best radios on the market. I can pull in stations as far as Florida on the Loud Speaker, as clear as I can pull in our local station. I think your price is very fair to anyone, and also your terms and your dealings with customers are splendid."

(Signed) ARTHUR ARDEN.
"P.S.—I strongly recommend your Northland Radio and your firm to anyone wishing a square deal."

Read what Mr. H. W. Trudgeon, of Lament, Alta., says about his Northland:

"I received the Northland outfit I ordered from you. This set gives better results than most of the five-tube sets around here which cost twice as much. I have had all stations in U.S.A. on this outfit which comes in as loud as Edmonton, which is only forty miles away."

This beautiful 5-tube Northland with built-in Loud Speaker is guaranteed to give you all the radio you can buy at any price.

Complete with all accessories, including 100 amp. hr. Storage Battery, two large 45-volt "B" Batteries, 5 201A Guaranteed Cleartron Tubes, and Complete Aerial Equipment. **\$135.**

Absolutely Complete

Write for literature covering the New 1927 Northland Receivers

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Run! Get Some

WRIGLEY'S

satisfies the desire for sweets, helps make strong healthy teeth, removes particles of food from teeth crevices, and aids digestion. So it is a wonderful help to health.

conference as an institution. It is an open secret that great disappointment has been felt with the results of imperial conferences held since the war. There have been dozens of pious resolutions passed, but many of them have remained inoperative and others have yielded miserable or unfortunate fruits. Indeed, so experienced a student of imperial problems as Richard Jebb, who is the author of the standard history of the conferences, expressed the opinion after surveying the record of the last gathering, that unless its successors could show more real accomplishments to their credit the institution had better be abandoned as useless. Accordingly it is incumbent upon the delegates who assemble at Downing Street, on October 19, to bestir themselves in a spirit of cordial co-operation and justify the perpetuation of the conference. Their fundamental task is to meet the nationalist aspirations of the young dominions, and at the same time maintain the solidarity of a political organization which welds one-quarter of the universe under a common rule of law and order.

- - R-a-d-i-o - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY



The Society String Syncopators

The record of this musical organization furnishes an excellent example of the publicity value of radio in popularizing entertainers. Until they began performing at CKY, they were practically unknown to the public. Now, they are one of the Manitoba station's star attractions, which is sufficient reason for their success as a touring company. It will be noted that they play nothing but stringed instruments. Wailing saxophones and blaring trombones have no chance here. By way of novelty, the humble mouth-organ and the tin-whistle are introduced occasionally, but otherwise, wind instruments are taboo. Leslie Penwarden, the violinist, bows with his left hand. Ray Lenton, on the extreme right, is secretary of the orchestra. Wally Chopik, next to Ray, sings catchy little songs in the dance intermissions. Bernie Whalen leaves the piano every once in a while and sings the odd chorus. Jack Quinlan, next in line, is manager of the company. Mel Moir, on the extreme left, always brings in the applause with his singing of "The Wreck of the Old '97."

The Thrill in Telegraphing

IN my home radio room there are two receiving sets. One is a five-tube outfit which brings in broadcast programs when my antenna switch is thrown to the left. The other is a short-wave set which fills my phones with the twittering of a thousand birds whenever the switch is over to the right. It is nearly always to the right, and the twitterings are actually signals in code being exchanged between amateur and commercial radio stations on this and other continents. To one familiar with the code, there is a peculiar fascination in listening to these telegraph signals, a thrill far greater than there is in hearing concert programs; which explains the reason for my switch being nearly always to the right.

One does not listen very long to an amateur operator in Kentucky, Montreal or Seattle, calling "CQ-CQ-CQ"—an open invitation for anyone to communicate with him—without feeling a strong urge to reply. If it happens to be in the "wee sma' hours" and the caller signs with letters which tell you he is located in Great Britain, France or Australia—you might as well decide to wreck the household budget right away and make up a transmitting set of your own. Amateur radio-telegraphy would be more popular than it is, were it not for the necessity of learning the code. And yet, the code is not so very hard to master. As with shorthand, considerable practice is required to attain rapidity in its use, but a fair working speed can be acquired in a few weeks of serious application.

Low Power Transmitters

Remarkably long distances are being covered in code transmission with simple apparatus employing a single 201A tube. As soon as the student has reached a sending and receiving speed of 12 words a minute and has complied with the Dominion government requirements, he should go on the air with a low power set of this type. Communication across his town will be easy, but the thrill will come when he finds his calls being answered by experimenters in distant towns, sometimes hundreds of miles away. Imagine the fun in store for the boy on the farm who can discuss the day's happenings with another boy, whom perhaps he has never seen, on some other farm across the prairie! Telephone conversation is not nearly so exciting as communicating in code. This accounts for the fact that thousands of amateur code operators who might easily add microphones to their transmitting sets

and so converse by direct speech, are sticking to radio-telegraphy. The code's the thing, and whoever takes the trouble to learn it and enter the swelling ranks of the "hams," as the amateurs call themselves will be well repaid in the amusement he will get and in the better understanding of radio principles which will come to him through paddling in the low waves.

Some Low Power Records

For the benefit of readers who would like to know what distances can be reached with small transmitters, the following records are quoted from an issue of the "ham's" own publication "Q.S.T.": An amateur at Buffalo, N.Y., worked with another amateur 355 miles away, transmitting with a 201A tube such as is commonly used in receiving sets. This was on March 16, 1925. In the same month, he worked 600 miles, 324 miles and 1,137 miles, using the same type of tube. The 1,137 miles transmission was accomplished with 80 volts applied to the plate of the tube. In the other cases, the plate voltage was varied from 34 to 60. These transmissions were at a wavelength of 40 metres. The circuit was of what is known as the Hartley type, made up with two small coils of common bell wire, the 201A tube a small block condenser, "B" battery, six-volt storage battery, an antenna 25 feet high and 50 feet long, and a telegraph key. Simple, isn't it? And so inexpensive!

Larger Outfits

With a five-watt tube, somewhat similar to those used in power amplifiers, W. Wright, of Winnipeg, has worked practically every corner of this continent. Bill Duffield, of CKY, has worked an amateur in Hawaii, using a 50-watt tube and drawing his power from the house lighting mains. The higher powers should be less necessary, however, if there were more amateurs scattered throughout the prairies. Then we would find thrill enough in talking among ourselves and would not need to reach out so far. At present, I have a single 201A tube in operation and a 50-watt set in course of construction. Who will be the first reader of this page to hear my call, "4FO," on 40 metres, and who will be the first reader to come back at me with his own transmitter? The code must be thoroughly learned first; a transmitting license must be obtained from the Dominion government; and then the experimenter should content himself with very low power until he "feels his feet," and can safely increase it without causing interference to other

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Father wants
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There's something in the air to amuse or instruct every member of the family. A Marconiphone will get it! Tone-true reproduction, selectivity, volume, beauty, these are features of every Marconiphone.

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MIXED FEED MAKER

—More Beef

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Thousands of cattlemen using Letz-Dixie Mixed Feed
Makers send us statements like these:

"I now finish my cattle 30 days sooner and have a hard finish. Not a single scour all winter. It's remarkable how much feed can be saved. When cutting and grinding feed crops with the Letz-Dixie, only 1/2 as much hay and 1/2 as much corn is now required to get the same gain." Charles Schaefer, Higginsville, Mo.

Write at once for your copy of "The Feeder's Own Book of Facts" giving the results of multiplied beef, milk and pork profits as told by Letz-Dixie feeders themselves. Address:

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What Thousands of Farmers Say the Letz-Dixie Will Do For You

1 Will increase animal production 15% to 30%.

4 Will release 25% to 50% more acreage for cash crops.

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5 Will improve animal health. Eliminates scours and foundering.

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Read the Classified Ads. for Bargains

Real Radio Results



at Extraordinarily Low Cost—with this New 5-Tube Radiola

RADIOLA has lifted radio out of the 'fad' class by making radio results dependable. With this new Radiola 20 you can tune in local or distant stations as easily as you turn the pages of this magazine—and the programs flow in strong and clear.

The daily market reports—the latest news—the newest songs—the smartest fox-trots or "Charlestons"—world-famous musicians—prominent public speakers—all come to you on Radiola in full volume. With a Radiola in your home you may visit the city every night.

Now—Canadian General Electric Company enables you to purchase a genuine 5-tube Radiola 20 at the remarkably low price of \$140, including tubes and finely-built cabinet. Convenient terms can be arranged through your local dealer.

Write for Free Book
For full description and prices of Radiola models, write to Radiola Division of Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.



Radiola
20
\$140.
Without Loudspeaker

Radiola

Radiola 20 makes possible the easy location of signals from distant stations, without causing interference to neighboring sets. An unusual degree of sensitivity is found in this set, which is a combination of the regenerative principle with two tuned stages of radio frequency. Distant or local stations may be tuned in with remarkable ease and selectivity. Radiola 20 is very economical on tubes and batteries and may be equipped for either dry or storage "A" battery operation. The price complete (less loudspeaker) is only \$140.

With Genuine Radiola Loudspeaker \$162
Other Radiola models from \$32 to \$330

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WASCANA SILVER FOXES

If you are interested in Foxes you cannot afford to overlook Wascana's. They are Registered, they are Acclimatized, they are of Proven Felt Value.
A large crop of Beautiful 1926 Pups to choose from.

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Making and Saving Money

READ the "Classified" advertising section, and see the variety of offerings listed. You may find something you need or see where someone wants something you can sell. The cost of advertising surplus farm products, poultry, livestock, seed grain and machinery is small—the results are very profitable. For rates and other information see top of page 44.

amateurs or to broadcast listeners. As to the latter, I might say that modern amateur sets do not interfere when properly operated. A regular broadcast listener, who used to strafe the transmitting amateurs in the old days of spark and early tube sets, said to me recently: "Thank goodness, the amateurs are all out of business now. I suppose they have all become broadcast listeners?" He was quite surprised when told that, on the contrary, the amateurs are more numerous and more active than they ever were, though his broadcast receiving set is not affected by them. By the way, if any reader would like advice on how to learn the code and break into the amateur game, he might address me care of The Guide. Amateur radiotelegraphers are an asset to the country and are recognized as such by the Canadian and United States governments. In the Miami disaster, as in many others, they rendered valuable service when the regular means of communication broke down. Canada needs more radio amateurs, and particularly in the prairies.

\$5.00 for the Best Answer

A Manitoba correspondent, whose name and location are suppressed for obvious reasons, writes as follows: "Will you please be good enough to help me out in a little radio trouble. We have three machines set up and whenever CKY is broadcasting one of these sets is working, always entertaining between ten and a dozen people. Recently, however, we have been unable to use any set in the evenings, owing to a Lally Light plant running in a garage about 200 yards away. Whenever we tune in when this plant is running, we are deafened with nothing but 'tut-tut-tut-tut,' but as soon as the engine is stopped reception becomes fine again. Can you suggest anything that I could do to stop this, or must we get rid of our sets until we move to a better locality?"

There are, of course, a number of ways of curing trouble from lighting plants. Some manufacturers of such plants are devoting special attention to the elimination of interference with radio reception, realizing, of course, that radio has become almost as essential as light on the farm. Doubtless, the makers of this particular plant would be glad to give the matter their consideration. Sometimes, however, what proves a simple cure in one case does not eliminate the trouble in another. Block condensers placed across the lines are sufficient sometimes, but again there will be cases in which the interference leaks out elsewhere. We would like to place before readers of this page the fullest possible information on the subject of interference from local lighting plants, of the town or farm type. Such information would benefit a great many radio listeners and would enable us to deal with practically every kind of trouble from this source. Five dollars in cash will be paid for the best letter stating: How We Cured the Trouble, and describing in detail the nature of the interference and the methods which eliminated it. Rough sketches will help in making your description better understood. Neatness does not matter, so long as the explanations are sufficiently clear. There is no word limit to the length of your letter. Let us have the whole story, written exactly as you would tell it to one of your friends. Replies should be received at The Guide office within 30 days of the date of this issue.

Phonograph Broadcasting

Modern broadcasting stations are no longer placing the microphone in front of the phonograph. The microphone is switched off and connection made between the radio apparatus and a magnetic "pick-up," into which the phonograph needle is inserted. Vibration of the needle as the record revolves beneath it sets up feeble currents in fine windings of wire on the magnet poles. These currents are carried to the amplifier and thence into the broadcasting set.

Trapping as a Sideline

The boys in Marilla R. Whitmore's family don't have to give up school to make a little money out of their trap line

MANY farmers can well afford to devote some time to trapping, for the weather is cool enough for the furs to be graded "prime," and the prices for them are mounting skywards. Even the schoolboy can arrange a route so he can work it before school, even if it does call for a little earlier rising, this is just good for the boys. The results are never so good if the running of the route is left until after school hours my boys have discovered by experience.

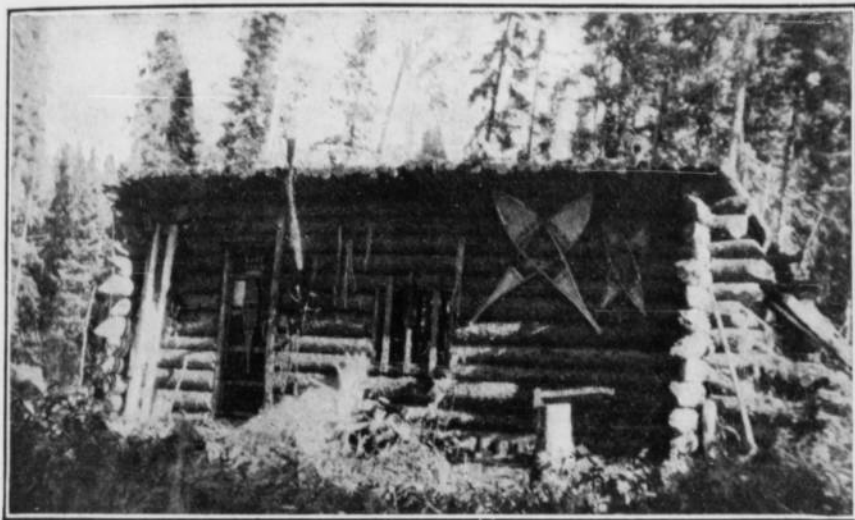
The men of my household used to use the dead-fall trap, but soon discarded this as too cumbersome, for it froze down and could not be moved about like steel traps could. They use the No. 1 traps for most of the temperate zone animals, such as mink, muskrat, weasel and marten. No. 1½ traps are used for coon, opossum and fox.

The traps are carried about in gunny sacks so as not to be lost. They are

"We catch our weasels in little boxes. We cut a wee hole in the front of a small box and put the trap in the bank just under the hole and the bait in the back of the box. A fresh chicken head nearly always catches a weasel for us. These boxes we cover with leaves or moss to make them look as much like their natural surroundings as possible. Another way we do is to nail a bait to a tree just a foot from the ground, and put a trap under it.

"We have found that when we trap in the dens we scare all the animals away from the neighborhood after we have caught one or two, so it is better to set the traps in the runways.

"Every morning we go to look at our traps, for when it comes daylight captured animals are apt to worry or gnaw themselves loose, or the dogs find them and tear them loose. It is brutal to allow animals to suffer in traps any longer than possible, and if an animal dies during a warm spell,



This is the cabin where the accompanying article was written

much easier carried in this way as well. By wrapping each trap in an old newspaper the traps do not become entangled as they do when loose in the sack.

The boys each carry a belt axe and a light rifle for shooting the animal, as they cannot bear to beat the animals to death, which spoils the fur as well. They aim for the ear or eye with a 22 rifle, thus causing instant death and doing practically no damage to the fur.

This is the method the traps are set, using the words given me by the boys: "First you scoop out a little place to set your trap, leaving the top of it level with the ground. If the left jaw stands too high move the spring to the right. The spring part of the trap is set away from the point where the animal is supposed to step so he will put his foot in the pan first, then he won't strike the spring and get suspicious. Use fine grass, dirt or fine rotten wood or moss, and cover your traps. Cover the chain and spring, too, if you want to have good luck. See that there is nothing under the pan of your trap, or that there are no sticks or stones to keep the jaws from going together.

"Set your traps under the water two or three inches to catch mink, coon or muskrat. Settle a few small, wet leaves over it by putting a little thin mud on them to make them stick in place. Put the bait on a forked stick 18 inches long, just over the trap, stick it in the bank.

"Use some sort of vegetable or apple for muskrats. Put your water-set traps well out from the bank so the animal will drown before he works loose or gnaws off his leg.

"A hollow log is a dandy place to set a trap at each end, and put as tempting a bait inside as you can find, and you are sure to catch any animal that comes that way. Fresh fish, frogs, rabbit or chicken makes good bait—the fresher the better.

and is not promptly removed, the fur is practically worthless.

"As soon as possible the animals are skinned after being killed, as the process is easier. The carcasses make very good poultry rations. It took a certain time for the boys to learn to stretch the furs properly. At first they either left too much meat on the skin, or peeled it too closely, making the hair slip, or they stretched on the boards too much, spoiling the fur.

"The biggest end of the trapping deal is not in the actual catching of the animal but in the stretching, handling and curing of the furs once the animals are caught. It has been found that a poor fur correctly skinned and handled, brought in more than a better, larger fur poorly skinned and handled. When the furs are curing keep them in a place where they are out of the wind and sun, also free from birds, mice, rats and thieves. If you use salt, alum or any artificial means of curing you will not get a good price for your furs, for an experienced fur buyer will notice the deception at once.

"Now that the furs are ready to sell you will find that the selling end is almost as important as the actual trapping. Keep yourself posted as to the prices, and if the local dealer does not offer what you think the furs are worth, by all means ship them direct.

"Better still, if you have friends in the city who will handle the furs for you ship direct to this friend, and have them sell for you. When you once are sure of the integrity of the house to which you ship you will find that by sticking to this one place you will get better prices for your furs than if you are a transient.

"Anyhow, you will find that the selling of your furs is the last link in your chain of profitable trapping. Make it the strongest one by being sure you are right before you go ahead."

Bringing the City's Best Entertainment to the Farm!

There is nothing that can bring such a variety of entertainment to the farm as a Westinghouse Radio Set. The world's best is absolutely at your command.

A touch of your finger tips on the dial brings to you all the best entertainment afforded by the great Cities—wonderful programmes of dance and operatic music—lectures by eminent men—church services—concerts—in fact, every form of worth-while entertainment, entirely free of any charge whatever.

Apart from the pleasure it affords, Radio keeps farmers informed of weather conditions, gives them the daily market report on prices, and practically all the world's most important news.

There is joy and contentment in Radio at all times; in the winter you will enjoy it most. Better install one now and lighten the tedium of winter nights.

There is a Westinghouse Radio Set that will conform to whatever price you want to pay, from \$25. to the new perfected Batteryless Set, Science's greatest attainment in Radio.

Have your nearest dealer give you a demonstration of the various Westinghouse Radio Sets or Radiolas, free of any obligation.

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Make your wants widely known through *Classified Ads.*



Circulating Heat!

in every room of the house

HERE at last is solid comfort! No more chilly rooms. No more shivering temperatures. The Furnacette permanently solves your heating problem and is a handsome piece of furniture as well—a warm air heating plant enclosed in a beautiful porcelain enameled all-steel cabinet.

The Furnacette stands in your living room, just like an attractive piece of furniture—but it works like a warm air furnace. It gathers cold air from the floor, heats and circulates it through the whole house—giving a warm, comfortable home, instead of just a warm room.

The Furnacette burns hard or soft coal, coke or wood. There are no installation charges. You simply set it up like a stove.

Made in a handsome, durable, mahogany finish, it is beautiful and dignified. It *circulates* moist, healthful heat to *every* room—doing the work of several stoves, yet using the fuel of one. The sketch of the exclusive air blast ring shows how the Furnacette burns soft coal as efficiently as hard coal. Air drawn in through small openings over and around the fire bed mixes freely with soft coal gases and converts them into heat.



Send in attached coupon for information. It will be the means of saving you much fuel and making your home permanently comfortable.

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LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

A Westerner Makes a Pilgrimage

Continued from Page 4

Put it in terms of production. Twenty years ago Canada was curing less than 7,000,000 pounds of mediocre leaf. It was the habit to speak admiringly of the French-Canadian woodsmen who could survive its deadly effect. You know the class of stuff. Molasses and dynamite! Belonged in the same category of stimulants as wormwood tea. Today Canadian tobacco production runs into 30,000,000 pounds a year of high-class and well graded leaf.

What has brought the change? Giving all due credit to the enterprise of the growers, and various agencies who helped in marketing the product, none of the advance would have been possible had it not been for the work of the experimental farms, which eliminated the old varieties and created new ones specially adapted for Canadian conditions and acceptable to the consumers, and made a close study of cultural methods. By far the greater proportion of the commercial seed used in Canada today comes off the experimental farms.

Ottawa Encourages Hemp

In another decade a similar account will probably be written of the work done by the experimental farms in promoting the growing of fibre crops. Progress in hemp production was commenced during the war. But it was an unhealthy growth fed by war prices and reared under the shadow of professional promoters who were eager to make a killing for themselves. Of course that couldn't last. The war time hemp industry had to die. But today, with every prospect of success before it, the hemp-growing industry is reviving, both in the eastern townships of Quebec and on the Portage plains. The experimental farm officers have done a great deal to reanimate the business in the East, following a course similar to that followed when they took hold of the tobacco business.

The field husbandry work at Ottawa has in it little to interest a westerner. Many of their plots deal with fertilizer experiments, for the use of artificials for special crops is becoming an important question in the East. For another 20 years we of the West will take unto ourselves the right to smile pathetically at any who are so simple as to talk soil fertility to us.

Rotations come in for some study. In regard to rotations Director Archibald dropped the remark that generally speaking Canadian farmers follow good common-sense systems of rotation, and that the main need is to encourage them to do the actual cultural operations with greater care and at the time of critical need. Seasonal differences between East and West will always prevent the Ottawa farm from conducting much field work of immediate interest to prairie farmers.

Breed R.O.P. Cattle

The work of the animal husbandry department likewise follows the general trend of local farming. The dairy herd is the biggest single department. Hol-

The Grain Growers' Guide

steins, Ayrshires and Jerseys are maintained, many splendid animals of the first two named breeds having been bred and raised at the Central farm.

The animal husbandry division under Mr. Rothwell has strengthened the hands of the Dominion livestock branch in forcing the bacon hog issue. It has been raising selects with black skins and likewise some York-Tamworth crosses that the packers take a fancy to. Have to be a little more careful, of course to keep them from getting thick, but it can be done. Mr. Rothwell has also the proof to show that it doesn't cost any more to raise a select than an inferior kind of hog, after one takes into account the improved vigor that bacon hogs possess.

The Livestock Branch and the Central Experimental Farm have gone hand in hand in fostering a poultry improvement campaign that makes Canada today the envy of the poultry world. They were pioneers in the work of advanced registration and this year the Dominion wide egg-laying contest brought to Ottawa 165 pens, including some from every province in the Dominion. Space does not permit of mention of the 68 different experiments in progress, ranging all the way from the use of ultra violet rays in hatching to the raising of wild geese.

Beauty of Setting

Surrounding the buildings at the Central Experimental Farm are four of the most attractive acres in the whole expanse of Ontario, a province of rustic charm. Lawns, hedges, ornamental trees or shrubs have been grouped with consummate skill. It is a sight that has stirred opposition members to denunciation. It is a sight that thrills every Canadian with a new appreciation of the landscape gardening possibilities of this country. It may be a false picture of what farmers should attempt to accomplish, but if it stirs a few farm folk to place a patch of living color against unpainted walls, or a tree here and there to break the monotony of unbroken skyline, then it will not have been in vain. Must farming always and everywhere be condemned to dreariness to suit the melancholy of those who know its disappointments? The rising rural interest in ornamental horticulture answers that question.

There are other departments at the Central Experimental Farm whose work I must pass over for lack of space. Westerners would like to know what is being done to furnish them with superior varieties of sunflowers for their silos in northerly districts. Some would be interested in the efforts to isolate superior strains of western rye grass, a line of work which has borne good fruit. Then there is the division of botany under whose direction comes the rust investigation laboratories of the West, and the division of chemistry and apiculture. But my story is over long. Each department tell a story of public service well rendered, a refreshing contrast to the conduct for which another branch of the civil service received publicity during the last election.

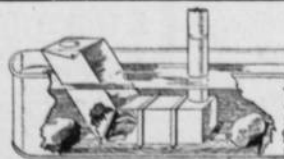


The land on this Florida farm is too sandy to grow strawberries satisfactorily, but the grower gets the maximum number of plants per acre by filling the big boxes with good earth. [Photo by Underwood and Underwood]

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The Changing Woods

Continued from Page 6

"Take the knife and cut the trousers away at the knee," he directed; and when she had finished he bent forward and inspected the injured leg.

"It's below the knee, you see," he explained. "Both bones, I should judge. The swelling has gone down considerably. It looks fairly straight to me, too. But I think a little twisting will make it straighter. I'm glad I kept that boot on; it helped hold it in place. Do you mind helping now?"

She compressed her lips and shook her head.

"Take the ankle, then, and turn it slowly to the right, while I hold at the knee. Don't be afraid; it won't hurt much."

It was torture, but the pain belonged to him and he would not let her know.

"Pull—gently," he commanded, his face white with agony. "There; that's better, I think." He fell back against the duffel bag and closed his eyes.

"A little more of that whisky," he said weakly. She brought it to him and put the flask to his lips. Presently he opened his eyes and smiled at her; her's were filled with tears.

"That's all right, kid," he reassured her. "I think we've done a pretty neat job. Now, if you'll take the knife and strip that birch over there, I'll show you what to do next."

They fashioned some bark splints, one long one, to reach from foot to hip. This they drew carefully under the helpless leg, so that it lay straight in the hollow of the bark. Then she tore bandages from a blanket.

"We'll keep it soaked with water for a while," he said. But the pain had come again keenly with the movement of the leg, and he could hardly master it.

"Get me the medicine-kit, will you?" he asked. He fumbled in the bag and drew out a little leather case. "Hypodermic," he explained. "I've carried it in the woods for the last five or six years and never needed it till now. I've got to dope this pain for a little while, I'm afraid."

Under his instructions she took a little pellet from one of the tiny vials and dissolved it in a spoonful of water warmed over the embers of the fire. He showed her how to fill the syringe.

"Now go ahead and jab," he commanded. "I won't feel it at all. I'll probably get drowsy pretty soon," he added, with a nod of thanks. "Don't let that worry you. I need some sleep, anyhow."

The tree shadows lay in long parallel rows when Lloyd opened his eyes stupidly and looked up into the girl's face. She was sitting at his side, and he felt a cool hand on his forehead.

"Lie still," she bade him. "I've been keeping the bandages wet."

"How long have I slept?"

"Three or four hours. Does it pain now?"

"I hardly notice it. I'm a lot of bother to you, I'm afraid. It must have been stupid, sitting there."

She shook her head. "I've been watching the woods and the lake," she answered.

"And don't the woods look better than they did yesterday?"

The girl nodded and smiled. "I think it's because I've had a lesson in being brave," she said. "I'm suffering from self-contempt now."

He watched her for a minute or so, while she gazed out across the water. "Let's have supper," he suggested. "And please smile."

She turned and laughed, half ashamed, and began to gather sticks for the fire.

"I forgot," he said, presently. "You'd best set the tent up first. Right here'll do,"—and he indicated a spot beside where he lay. It was a simple little affair—she marvelled at the compactness of it. Tents in the camp where she came from were like great rooms, with board floors. Supper was almost gay, and Lloyd nearly managed to forget the dull ache in his leg. She kept the fire going as the evening closed in, dragging a good-sized log over to it, and feeding it into the flames as fast as they consumed it.

"That's a lazy man's fire, but it'll do," he commented.

As the cool of the Canadian night came on, he bade her put on his sweater, and let her draw a blanket about his shoulders.

"What's your name?" he asked, suddenly. "Mine's Bill."

"Margaret."

He seemed to consider this for a while, smoking in silence. Then—"Margaret, I suppose you understand there's no getting out of here to-night?"

"Yes," she answered. "But I've stopped being afraid."

"It's a good twenty miles to the nearest place," he added.

"As far as that?" Her eyes showed surprise.

"For purposes of travel, yes. You'll find a map in my coat. If you'll get it and poke up the fire a bit, I'll show you."

She brought the map and they spread it out together.

"Now, here's us," he said, laying a finger on a little point of land that thrust its way into a body of water.

"This is Tramp Lake. Just below it is Little Tramp. That's the way I came through. Your lake, Round Island, is here—" and he showed her, while she nodded. "Your lake belongs to a different system entirely. It can be reached over this route, but you've got to go away above here to do it, and then there are three portages—hard ones, too. This is the way you came." He drew his finger across a strip of land.

"But you've got to go out the way I came in. Can you paddle much?"

"I'm pretty strong," she answered.

"Here's your course, then. Afterward I'll write it out for you, so you can't possibly lose it. You follow this shore until you reach this little river. That's about three miles. The river takes you straight into Little Tramp Lake; there's two miles of it. You'll find a beaver dam about half-way down, but you can push over it without trouble. The current is with you. When you get to Little Tramp, you must take a straight course across it—south. I'll mark it—so. You'll have my compass, anyhow. It's a mile across and an easy paddle if the wind isn't against you. If it is, you'll have to plug some. Now on the other side of the lake you hit a portage. You can't miss it; there are two big logs in the water and you can see the path. Did you ever carry a canoe?"

She shook her head.

"Never mind; you'll have to drag it. My canoe doesn't weigh more than fifty pounds; it's new. Luckily the portage isn't over two hundred yards, and it's not bad going—almost level. That'll be the hardest part you'll have."

"I'll get over it," she said. "But how about you?"

"Why, I'm not going, you know," answered Lloyd. "I thought you understood. At least, I'm not going this trip."

She looked dismayed, and he hastened to explain. "You won't mind it a bit. There won't be the least danger of getting lost. It's a straight road."

"I didn't mean that," she broke in. "I was thinking of leaving you."

"Listen, Margaret; you've got to get out of here. To put it selfishly, you've got to do it for me, if for no other reason. You're my courier now. Let's get on with the map. When you get over this portage, you're on West Deer River, and you go down with the stream. Remember, all the time you are working nearly due south. About four miles down the river there's a rapid; you must drag around that, about a hundred yards. Don't try to run it—the water is too low. The take-out for the portage is on your right. You can't fail to see it; a big rock near the shore marks it. Below the rapid you follow the river for another four miles. That lands you in Gray Trout Lake. Now, here's your course by the map."

He drew a pencil line close to the eastern shore.

"You can't get wind-bound here; there's not enough open water. You go down Gray Trout three miles and then you're at the mouth of a creek. There are a lot of rushes around the entrance. Follow this creek three or four miles more and you're at Joe

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Station. That's a sort of headquarters for guides; it's two miles from the railroad. When you get to the station, ask for Jim McLean. Don't expect to find a Scotsman; he's a half-breed Indian. If he's out, get anybody else. There's pretty sure to be somebody there. They'll have to send two men. Tell them where I am, and any of the guides can find me. If they know of a doctor camped anywhere in the neighborhood, tell them to send for him and have him at Joe Station when I come out.

"At Joe Station there's a telephone, and you can get word to your party at Round Island. Then somebody can drive you out to the railroad, and you can get back to your camp. Will you be ready to start early tomorrow? I'm figuring you to make it by sundown easily.

She sat silently studying the map when he had finished speaking, and then made him go over the directions again, while she pencilled them along the margin. He showed her how to use the compass, how to set the map on the thwart in front of her, how to fix a landmark on the shore head when she had laid her course, and keep the canoe pointed steadily toward it.

"It's the only way, isn't it?" she commented. "I see now."

"You'll enjoy the trip," said Lloyd. "Honestly. You'll feel so free and independent and self-reliant. There's nothing like it."

And he fell to talking of the woods and the summers he had spent paddling through the still places of the forest. The girl presently divined his purpose and now and then she smiled, faintly and seriously. He was putting heart in her; explaining by simple stories the ease and safety of travel in the wilderness; giving her some of his own faith and courage. The littleness of her own view faded, and as he talked she began to sense something that even a summer in camp had been unable to make her feel.

"You love the woods, don't you?" she ventured.

"I suppose I do; I guess it must be that. Somehow, I drift back every summer. I've been doing it ever since I was a kid."

"And do you come like this—alone?"

"Oh, no; only once before. I planned this trip with my side partner, but, as I said, he was called home. So I came ahead. I've just been loafing along. I was out three days when this happened. I was expecting to follow this chain up to White River, and then loop back by way of the Sister Lakes. You never got over there, I guess? You must, some time; they're wonderful."

"You said you were lost once; tell me about it," she said.

The firelight warmed his pale features as Lloyd plunged into a story of boyhood foolishness. He tried to make it funny, but her hand stole unconsciously into his as the simple, vivid tale went on, and at its close her fingers were gripping his tightly.

"It's imagination that bothers us," he was saying. "We don't train it to help us; we imagine the wrong things. I was bothered with it yesterday and the day before, although I knew it was foolish."

"But suppose I hadn't come?" she said, softly, staring into the flames.

"Well, of course I figured some on that. But somebody was pretty sure to be coming through, although it's getting late for campers. Probably a ranger or a guide would have found me sooner or later. I'm pretty well fixed for grub. I'd have got out myself if it hadn't been for those two portages. I knew a guide who paddled over fifty miles after his leg was broken, and shot three rapids in the bargain. But they'd have been looking for me in a couple of weeks, anyhow. My clothes are at Joe Station, and I had to go out that way."

He smoked a while in silence, and then added, as if his thought had been uninterrupted: "But I'm mighty glad you came, girl."

"You found me," she said simply. "I should have died."

"Well, you were badly fixed," he answered, thoughtfully. "You had no outfit at all, no grub."

The Grain Growers' Guide

"It wasn't altogether that. I'm so incapable."

"You'll forget that word tomorrow," said Lloyd. "And that reminds me that you need sleep—a good sleep. Crawl into the tent, for I shall get you out early, I promise you."

The girl demurred, but Lloyd shook his head.

"The tent for you," he said. "I'll be right here alongside of it. Besides, I don't want to move unless I have to. I'll be plenty warm. You're dog-tired, Margaret. Turn in."

She brought fresh water to him, wet the bandages, and made him promise to summon her if he needed anything. A few minutes she called softly from the tent:

"Billy"

"Yes?"

"I'm going to learn to be brave in the woods."

"Good night, little girl," he answered, "and thank you."

"Good night, Billy."

He slept after a while, and the fire died down to glowing coals. It was daylight when Lloyd glanced at his watch. He hated to wake her, but she had much ahead of her before sundown, and time counted. Three times he called before she answered.

"Did you sleep at all?" she asked anxiously, kneeling at his side and touching his forehead softly to see if the fever had left him.

"Actually, I slept well," he answered. "And I know you did."

She laughed and ran briskly down to the lake, filling the big pail and bringing fresh water to him. Then, without a word, she gathered sticks and leaves, started a fire, and began to get breakfast. His eyes watched her approvingly.

"You'll be a guide some day," he laughed. "You're picking up fast."

That pleased her—she smiled brightly at him as she looked up from her task. "The city isn't everything," she answered. "I used to think so."

"Well, you see you've been caught young enough. You're saved," he said.

But they fell silent during the meal, as if each read the other's thoughts. Lloyd hated to send the girl, but there was no other way; it seemed brutal to leave a helpless man, yet she knew that he was right.

He made her repeat her directions, and she went over them without a slip. Then he had her prepare two meals for herself, to be taken in the canoe. She filled the water pails and set them beside him, gave him new bandages for his leg, and then, at his direction, dragged all of the camp belongings within his reach. When there was nothing more to do, she still lingered.

"Time to start, Margaret," he admonished. "Now, listen: don't paddle too hard. Take it easy, because you've got quite a road. Keep your eye on the map; remember that you're moving south all the time. Don't get rattled. It's a straight course, but if you should get puzzled at any time, stop right where you are and think it over slowly. You'll be at Joe Station before dark; don't fret about that."

"It isn't about me I'm fretting," she said slowly. "It's you."

"Oh, I'm fine," he said, smiling. "Why, Jim McLean is likely to find me turning handsprings when he gets here. The men'll come through tonight. They won't lose any time. And if you're lucky about trains you'll be back in your own camp tonight. Now go, sister."

She held both his hands for a minute and tried to force back the tears that threatened.

"I won't be afraid, Billy," she said. "I'll get through before dark. And I'll remember you saved me—always, and that you taught me something. Good-by."

"Good-by, Margaret."

He watched her wistfully as she pushed the canoe into the water.

"Take both paddles," he called. "And put a stone in the bow. Otherwise she'll be too high in the head, and the breeze will spin you around like a top. Got everything now? Compass? Map? Lunch?"

She took a last look around and nodded. Then, as she leaned over to push off, she hesitated, turned, and walked back to where he lay. Without



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a word she dropped to her knees, bent forward, and kissed him on the lips. Then she left him.

"Good luck" he called, when the canoe was a hundred yards off. She turned and waved her paddle, and said something he could not catch. A moment later the canoe was lost to sight around a wooded point, moving swiftly under her steady strokes.

Lloyd lay alone with his pain. Once or twice he ate a little, but his appetite seemed to have deserted him again. It was a friendly day, yet the woods seemed strangely lonely. That was a new sensation to him, and he futilely tried to analyze it. Part of the day he worried about her, although he knew that was childish. It wasn't a hard trip, yet she was such a pathetic tenderfoot. Game, though, he admitted—after she began to understand about things. "Poor kid!" he said aloud, as he thought of her night alone in the forest.

When the sun had passed the ridge opposite his camp and began to sink among the pines, he wondered if she was at Joe Station. Darkness came slowly, and Lloyd watched the stars appear. Now she must be on her way to the railroad, he thought, and the men were coming for him. She would probably be in her own camp by midnight.

And then in a flash he realized that he did not even know who she was! Just Margaret! Just a chance comrade of the woods, stopping for a while by his camp-fire and then journeying onward. A farewell wave of the paddle and she had gone. He understood at last why the woods were lonesome.

Well, he would stay awake until the men came, anyhow. He smoked steadily, watching the coal in his pipe glow and fade. There was no fire tonight. Finally he became drowsy. At last he slept.

A light flashed in his eyes roused him with a start.

"It's Jack Burns," called a familiar voice. "Are y'all right?"

"God bless her! She got there!" exclaimed Lloyd. Then he fell back with a groan, for he had forgotten the leg.

"Got there before sundown. It's only about ten now," said the guide, settling down his lantern. "How's the leg?"

"Fine! You're not alone?"

"Jim'll be along in a minute or so. They're in another canoe."

"They?"

"Sure! She's with him."

Lloyd uttered an exclamation of wonderment.

"Couldn't keep her back," added Burns. "Never saw a girl so bent on travelling."

"Did you get word to her camp?"

"Not to-night. 'Phone's busted."

"But she could have caught a train."

"Yes. She could have—but she wouldn't. She left a message to be sent through from the station. Didn't seem to care much when it went out. But she sure did hustle us."

"You shouldn't have let her come," said Lloyd, weakly.

"Why, Jack, she's just been through an awful experience."

"That's funny, now. She never said anything about that. Just said she'd leave a message. I didn't know what it was. She talks like she was clean nutty about the woods. Never heard a girl ask so many questions."

They heard the grating of a canoe against the shore, and the guide went down with the lantern to meet it. A moment later Lloyd saw the tattered skirt flash past the light and she was kneeling at his side.

"All right?" she whispered.

"Yes; but why did you come?" he said protestingly, as he groped for her hand and found it.

"Why? Because I chose to."

"But I thought—I told you—"

"Billy, be quiet! We're to start back at daylight. There'll be a doctor at the station."

"But you shouldn't have come, child. It was too much."

She leaned closer to him and stroked his forehead. "Hush! Did you think that I wouldn't see you through? Why, Billy!"

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Rheumatism

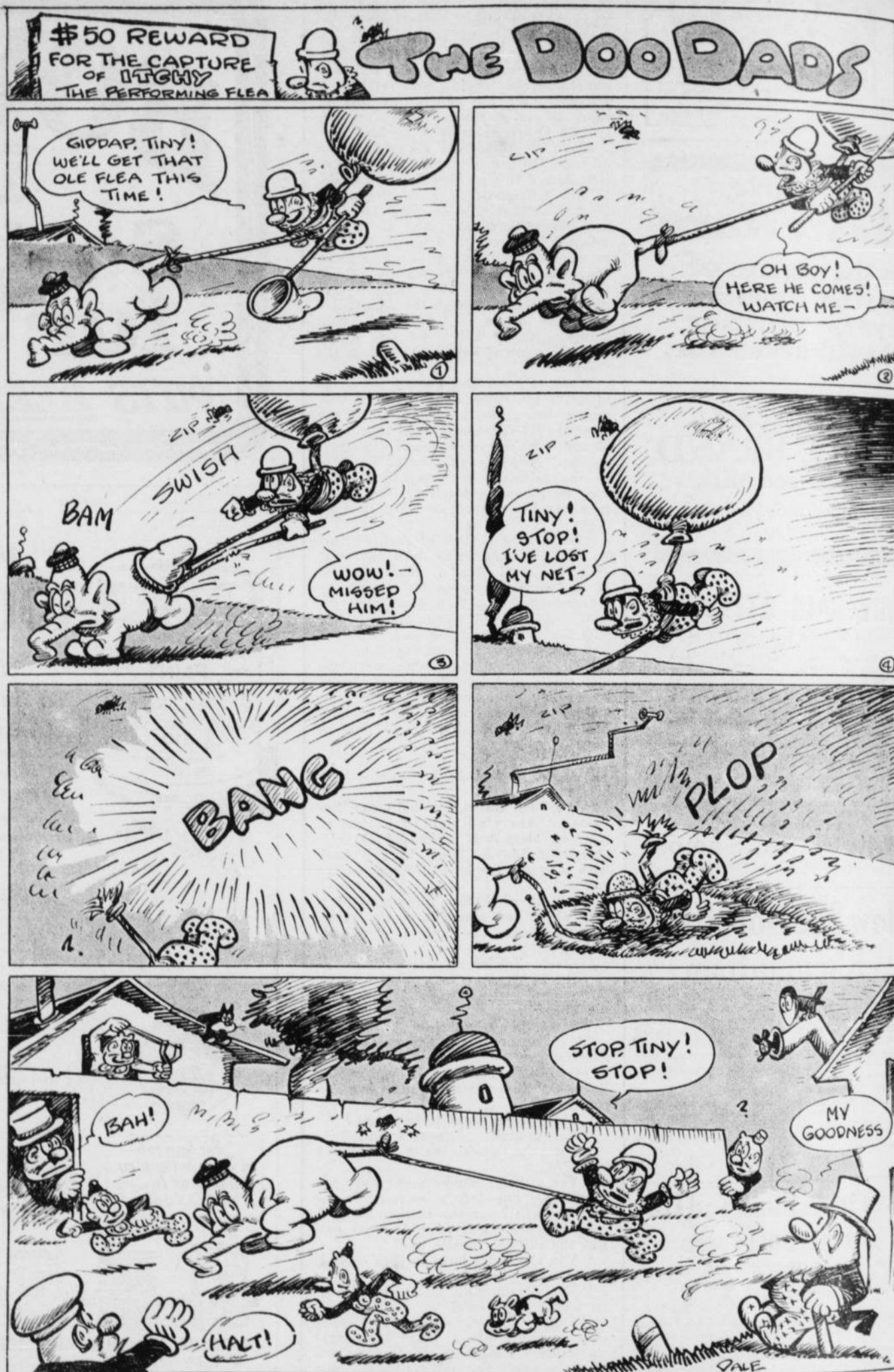
Minard's is the enemy of all rheumatic troubles. Rub it in thoroughly and often.

It eases the pain, supple the joints, puts new life into the tissues.

Rub it in

63

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT



Capturing the Ferocious Itchy

Doc Sawbones' famous Dooville circus has had to shut its canvas doors till Itchy, the flea, is captured again. For Itchy is the star performer. The show can't go on without him. Instead of paying money to see the rest of the animals in captivity, the young Doo Dads would rather wander about the streets of Dooville expectantly waiting to see Itchy make his sudden appearance and start something.

But, it certainly is some job to catch Itchy. He's such a brave little animal that he will turn and attack anyone that comes after him. He's too small a

target to shoot, his hide is too tough to lay him out, he's too slippery to hold, and he strikes so quickly that whoever tries to grab him is likely to lose his eyesight. In order to encourage the Doo Dads to help get him Doc has offered a prize of fifty dollars.

Nicky and Tiny, the elephant, are not afraid. Or if they are they want the fifty dollars so badly that they'll take chances. See the contraption they have arranged? Nicky will be so high up in the air that he will be able to reach as high as Itchy can jump. And Itchy can't hurt Tiny, for the elephant can

protect his face with his trunk, and Nicky will protect the rest of him with the flea-net.

They haven't been out long before they sighted their victim. Nicky makes a swing with the net. Mercy! The net is gone and Itchy, like a good air fighter, punctures the balloon. Poor Nicky is dragged in the mud but regains his feet. Nicky's net is gone so Itchy attacks the elephant's tail viciously. Snip, snip, snip. Every bite drives the elephant crazy, and the faster he runs, the more desperate Nicky becomes. I guess Doc Sawbones won't have to pay out his fifty dollars today.



Why Suffer With Itching Rashes

When a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and application of Cuticura Ointment will afford immediate relief and point to permanent skin health in most cases when all else fails.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

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YOU'LL be interested in these free booklets picturing the beauties of Canada's Evergreen Playground! Vancouver, "Canada's Pacific Gateway," with its wealth of natural scenic grandeur and the marvellous development into a cosmopolitan world port. Victoria, "The Garden City," of tree-shaded boulevards, stately residences and majestic Provincial Parliament Buildings—the first and last port of call for ocean shipping. Mail this coupon, and open the door to a land of spring during winter months, where the temperature averages 42 degrees.

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VICTORIA & VANCOUVER
British Columbia

G.G. 7

Ottawa Settles Down to Business

Continued from Page 1

build the hotel and send the final bill to the government with 7 per cent. added on for his profit. A few public buildings have been built in this way—the Manitoba Parliament Buildings in part, and at extravagant cost. The Federal Parliament Buildings also were built at a cost, uncompleted, of nearly twice the estimates.

Other matters are being uncovered. For one thing, Sir Henry Drayton, acting premier, was in a fair way to end the disputes between the Dominion government and the holders of bonds and debentures floated by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways.

Two issues of securities, totalling \$60,000,000 are concerned. There is the Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per cent. perpetual debentures—\$35,000,000, which have earned interest only once since the railways were acquired in 1919. This issue, under the agreement, earns interest when the net profits of the Grand Trunk Railway reached an agreed amount. The debentures constituted a first mortgage on the railway property, and the agreement compelled the railway management to keep separate accounts for the Grand Trunk System as long as they were outstanding. The terms of settlement in this case here are that the debentures are to be exchanged dollar for dollar with government guaranteed bonds bearing interest at 2 per cent., an additional 2 per cent. to be set aside as sinking fund.

Inasmuch as earnings of the Grand Trunk seem permanently to have passed the point where these debentures would earn the full 4 per cent., this settlement appears reasonable. Hon. Charles Dunning, minister of railways, has announced that he will not disturb it.

The second issue is the Canadian Northern 5 per cent. income bonds—amounting to \$25,000,000—issued in 1910, and maturing in 1930. These bonds are first charged against net profits. The interest was not guaranteed. The bonds are a first mortgage against the old Canadian Northern lines in Western Canada. Interest was paid until 1914, since then the bondholders have received nothing, because there have been no net profits.

Why the R.R. Bonds Soared

It has been recognized generally, that when these bonds fall due, the Dominion government would have to reach some settlement. Otherwise the bondholders would foreclose and disrupt the National System by taking over a considerable part of the prairie mileage. The price of the bonds reflected this. A few years ago they were quoted at 15. This year they have been fluttering around 56. They increased in price as the date of maturity neared.

Then Sir Henry Drayton took a hand, and it is said, authorized Sir Henry Thornton to formulate and present to the bondholders an offer. This offer, according to cable advices from London, is that bondholders exchange their securities dollar for dollar for government guaranteed bonds, to bear interest commencing in 1930, at 4½ per cent. The bonds are to mature in 1970, and are to be redeemable at three months' notice and at par after 1940. On the strength of this unofficial announcement the bonds have soared to 79, and, if confirmed, will unquestionably go higher. In other words the terms of settlement are so generous that more than 20 points have been blown into the bonds already.

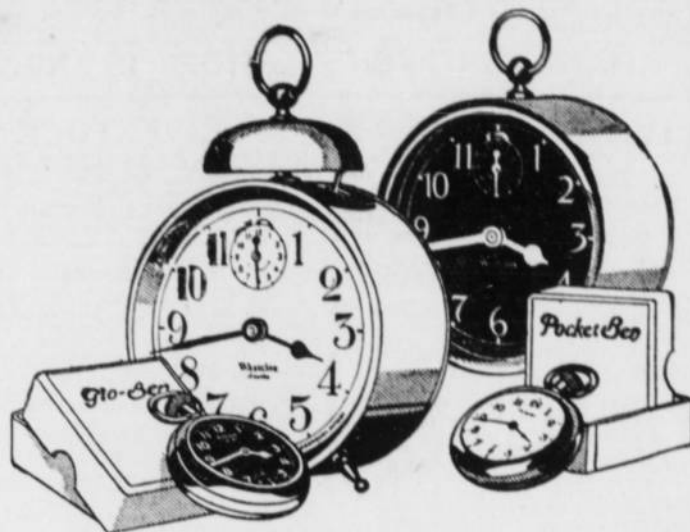
It is understood that the Liberal government will go the limit in order to break through this agreement. Unless it can be shown that the honor of the country was engaged, no settlement of such a generous nature will be considered.

These matters and others of lesser importance, promise to furnish the thrills at the forthcoming session of parliament in December.

As for the ministerial by-elections it is not thought that opposition will materialize in any of them.

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ON the farm, time is important. There's always work to be done. Usually it means an early start.

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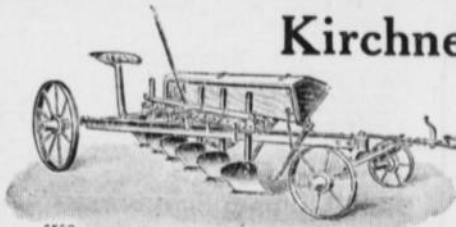
pound. America is a dependable alarm at \$2.00. Pocket Ben at \$2.00 and Glo-Ben at \$3.00 are the watch members of the Westclox family. They stand the strain of farm life. Glo-Ben has the night dial.

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produced this season on many farms a better stand and larger yields of grains. Used as a skimming plow and making fallow it effectively

cleaned the land of wild oats and other weeds.

Wherever used it paid more than its cost in one season.

Farmers should order now as to save storage and insurance on present stock, a big saving against next spring's prices is made on all fall orders.

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Shorthorns

IMPORTANT SHORTHORN CLUB SHOWS AND SALES

REGINA, NOVEMBER 3. BRANDON, NOVEMBER 10, 1926

45 HEAD IN EACH SALE

COWS with calves at foot, bred and open heifers, and a few select bulls.

Specially selected cattle. Choicest breeding. From the best herds in the two provinces and T.B. tested.

Cattle judged: Regina, November 2. Brandon: November 9. Breeders' meetings the same evenings.

Those interested in Shorthorn cattle should take advantage of these events to meet their friends and keep in touch with the trade and to select cattle to strengthen their herds, or to start new ones.

For particulars write:

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Various

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BEST BREEDING. WELL WOOLLED.
GOOD SIZE. REAL RAMS.

Booking orders for ewes bred to imported Minton Ram.

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WE ARE NOW OFFERING A FEW SELECTED Suffolk Down ram lambs. They have all been inspected and graded by the government and are early rams of good conformation. Get your order in early. Price \$35 each. James D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

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A Modern Method of Making Money



Everyone has his own ideas about making money, yet all of them fall into one or two classes. Money is made either by hard work or head work.

Making money by growing crops, breeding livestock or producing other products is usually hard work. Some years you don't make expenses. The second of these two classes, into which money-making methods fall, divides itself into "Get-Rich-Quick" schemes and Sound Business Methods. Speculating in wheat futures, farm lands and oil stock, horse trading, etc., belong to the former class; while sound investments, keeping down overhead expenses, raising superior breeding stock in bacon-type hogs, growing No. 1 grass seed and similar things—turning idle farm machinery into cash and marketing farm products so as to get the highest price, belong to the second class.

The men who wrote the letters below have found that the last of these is the best bet. It can be depended upon, as you will find out if you give it a trial. These men invested a small amount of money in "Little Classified Ads." There is nothing unusual about the results which they obtained. They all advertised in the August 15 issue. We have hundreds of letters on our files showing that equally good results are obtained from advertisements in every other section of the Farmers' Market Place:

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A few cents a word pays for an ad. that reaches over 80,000 farm homes. If you have anything to buy, sell or exchange, you will find a "Little Guide Ad." one of the most profitable investments you have ever made. There is a big demand at this time of the year for cockerels, gobblers, honey, dogs, pet stock, cord wood, farm land, breeding stock in cattle, sheep and swine, second-hand radios and miscellaneous articles. Write your ad. tonight and send it by the first mail to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

LIVESTOCK

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WANT TO GET THREE DORSET RAMS, J. C. Hunt, Kinuso, Alta. 26-3

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CHINCHILLA RABBITS—LINE BRED, SHOW- winning foundation stock. Pedigreed in American and Canadian Associations. We can fill any order. Our special breeding engineering service free. Bullhurst Seed Farms, Shepard, Alta.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—THE BEST ROMEO strain, all pedigree. Bred does, \$10 each; unrelated pairs, four to five months old, \$12; trial, \$20. Excellent mature bucks, \$7.00 each. Herbert Lees, Lashburn, Sask. 25-3

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GREY AND STAG CROSS, ALSO STAGS, trained and untrained; will run on scent in bushy country; real good fighters, kept from last year. Will sell real cheap. Registered Chinchilla rabbits, three for \$25. Charlie Adamson, Theodore, Sask. 26-3

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"MOOSE JAW" SILVER FOXES ARE PRO- lific breeders of highest quality. Write us today for prices and general information regarding the industry. Holman Bros., 214 Hammond Bldg., Moose Jaw, Sask. 26-3

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FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver Black foxes, proven breeders, and 1924 foxes; at reasonable prices. Apply Fred Brackston, Imperial, Sask. 26-3

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PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
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Ten to 40-acre blocks fruit or poultry farming
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separator, hand feed, blower, 15 H.P. engine, steel
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MISCELLANEOUS

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Big free selling outfit makes sales easy. Com-
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big earnings, we'll show you how to make it. Proof?
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\$1.00 can equals 33 gallons gasoline. No carbon.
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The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Our Weekly Paper

Some times I jaw about The Times, and "pooh-pooh" at its ads and rhymes,
its wild attempts at news; I smile upon its blurry sheet, inverted letters in retreat,
its ink of muddy hues. Sometimes I say, "It makes me grin; this Chinese puzzle
is a sin, its compositions raw; it tells about such silly things, puts cabbages beside
of kings—the worst I ever saw! Some day when I have nil to do I'll start a
little paper too (I've never seen a press!) and, little as I know, I feel my paper
will be rich and real beside of this, I guess!" But, though I crab, and fuss, and
scold, and speak in accents big and bold, one glaring fact remains: That fact is
this, when that old sheet does not arrive upon its beat I have a flood of pains,
I paw the earth in mad despair, I fling my arms and toss my hair, I say, "Why
did it fail? There's nothing in it I would read, no information that I need, it
has no head nor tail, and yet where is, O where's the thing, why did the mail-man
fail to bring that paper to my door? I'll miss the news of Islington, the notes
from Plink and Jefferson! Why did it fail?" I roar. "I'll miss the local village
ads, the visits of the dames and dads, the dope about the band; I'll miss the
story, by the way, the market stuff on prunes and hay, the sale and lease of land!
I must drive in to town, I guess, and get a copy of the mess; I'll drive to town
tonight! Yes, our old paper is a joke, it's like a worn and ragged cloak; it
surely is a sight!"

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WE REPAIR AND JOINT THRESHING BELTS. No stitches or rivets. Work guaranteed for the life of the belt. Regina Tire and Repair Shop, 1709 Scarth St., Regina, Sask. 22-5

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FOR SALE—JESS BERRY HORSE-BREAKING outfit and books complete. Jas. Best, Manor, Sask. 26-2

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FLOWERING BULBS—DIRECT IMPORTATIONS—Hyacinths, Narcissus or Daffodils, Tulips, Easter Lilies, Chinese Lilies, Crocus, etc. Write for bulb catalog, now ready, and 1927 spring seed catalog, ready January. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited, Regina, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man. 25-5

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH SHOP, ROSE VALLEY, SASK., on C.P.R. (Nipawin Line). Shop, lot and welding outfit. No opposition. Good farming district and plenty of work during winter. Snap. Easy terms. Apply to J. B. Lorimer, Rose Valley, Sask. 25-5

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FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 25-14

COAL—CAR LOADS. GOOD FOR KITCHEN or furnace. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 24-12

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WRITE US FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT Forestry Branch circular on preservative treatment of poplar and willow fence posts, also for government and railroad records of long service. At small expense fence posts can be made to last a lifetime. Century Brand Creosote supplied by your hardware dealer or direct. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, Calgary, Alta., or Regina Creosoted Products Company, 1855 Scarth St., Regina, Sask. 25-5

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GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg. 25-12

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG. 1-24

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WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Established 1900. Send for 1926 prospectus. 78 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 23-5

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WE PAY RETURN POSTAGE—DRY CLEANING and dyeing. Mail order service. Reasonable prices. Prompt service. The Modern Laundry Co., 309 Hargrave St., Winnipeg. 26-5

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 23-5

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FINANCIAL

BRITISH INCOME TAX

Instalment Repayment Claims 1926-27 now being prepared. Five per cent. commission charged. Why pay more?

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ENGLAND
(Proprietor 12 years Inland Revenue Dept.)

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GOFINE AND COMPANY—DEPENDABLE, used furniture, largest and choicest assortment in West. Near as your mail box. Safe as reliable local dealer. Largest mail order and out-of-town trade. Catalogue on request. 328 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. Block north of Eaton's. Established 1891. 24-24

GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 316 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of ranges for sale. 14-9

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE YOU TRIED MY WONDERFUL SELF home treatments for the healing of varicose ulcers, running sores, eczema, etc.? If you are afflicted with one or the other send for my pamphlet with testimonials and see how other people were healed while working. Nurse Dencker, 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 23-5

FOR SALE—AUTO-KNITTER, ONE OR THREE cylinders, perfect condition. John Netterfield, Melfort, Sask. 26-2

FREE—250 SILK PIECES, WRITE NOW Novelties, St. Zacharie, Que. 24-13

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HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE Clover honey, \$7.50 cash per crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Buckwheat honey, \$6.00 per crate of six 10-pound pails, also pure maple syrup, \$12 per crate of six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, RR No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 24-5

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, ABSOLUTELY pure from the old reliable apiary. Fives or tens in 60-pound crates: Manitoba, one crate, \$10.20; two crates, \$19.20. Saskatchewan, \$10.80 and \$20. Alberta, \$11.20 and \$21. All prepaid. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 25-5

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL HONEY IS PURE, BUT ALL HONEY HAS not the quality and delicious flavor of Brewster's Manitoba honey. The kind you will want more of. \$9.00 per 60-pound crate. B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 25-5

FINEST CLOVER HONEY—LARGE ACREAGE of sweet clover, no buckwheat grown in the district, six ten-pound pails, \$9.25. J. R. Earls, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man. 25-5

PURE CLOVER HONEY FROM OUR OWN BEE-YARD, in ten-pound pails, delivered free, Alberta, \$18; Saskatchewan, \$17; Manitoba, \$16 per 100 pounds. Guy Kember, Farina, Ont. 22-5

NEW HONEY, 10-POUND PAILS—CLOVER, 12 1/2 c.; mixed Clover-Buckwheat, 10c.; Buckwheat, 9c.; f.o.b. Deseronto, Ont. Chas. Blake. 25-3

MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY, \$9.50 PER crate, 60 pounds. Morley Tompkins, Carman, Man. 25-6

PURE MANITOBA HONEY, THOROUGHLY ripened, 60-pound case, \$9.50; two cases, \$18. Carol Clark, Treesbank, Man. 24-7

PURE MANITOBA HONEY—CRATE OF SIX 10-pound pails, \$8.75. Malson Saint Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 24-6

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, MAPLE SYRUP, Ontario apples, tea and coffee. Low prices. Write R. Roseburgh, Saskatoon, Sask. 26-2

HONEY—PURE CLOVER, 12c.; CLOVER AND Buckwheat, 10c. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 26-6

HONEY, PURE MANITOBA, \$9.00 PER 60-pound crate. Leslie Jekis, Birnie, Man. 26-2

FOR SALE—MANITOBA HONEY. W. C. Murlin, Gladstone, Man. 24-2

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP US YOUR BEEF HIDES, HORSE HAIR, Wool and Seuega Root. Highest market prices and prompt returns at all times. North West Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 22-5

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GENUINE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, absolutely pure, no chemical, no secret, no trouble to make all kinds of French liqueurs, syrups, etc., at home. Full instructions, 50c. per bottle, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 25-2

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FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow, 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 25-5

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost

BUY LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL. WE supply everything. Send us your enquiries. Prompt shipments, excellent material, low prices. Tide-Water Sawmills Co., Vancouver, B.C. 22-5

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 18-9

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Boech, Webster, Splittorf, K.W., Berlin, Kingston Magneto. Genuine parts. We service all makes of ignition, generator and starter apparatus. S. H. Brown, 1110 Rosser Ave., Brandon, Phe 2020.

REPAIRS TO GENERATORS, STARTING motors, magnetos, Armatures, rewind and repaired. Work guaranteed. Elmer's Ignition and Electric Shop, 1753 Lorne, Regina. Elmer M. Boomhower, Proprietor. 26-4

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GRAMOPHONE, FULL CABINET, VICTROLA style, perfect, 48 selections, automatic, \$35, guaranteed. Poisson, 340 Mount Royal East, Montreal. 26-5

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. PROMPT AT- tention. Jones and Cross, Edmonton, Alta. 26-12

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FOR FALL PLANTING—OUR LIST IS now ready for distribution. Write for free copy. Perennials and Perennial Flowers in particular, are better planted in the Fall. Our list of Shrubs, Perennial Flowers and Fruit Trees are complete for fall planting.—ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., Portage la Prairie, Man.

BEAUTIFUL CHOICE PEONIES, FIVE NAMED varieties, \$3.00, six unnamed, \$3.00. Prepaid Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 24-3

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB ROOTS FOR FALL planting, \$2.40 dozen. Postpaid. Beaver Lodge Nursery, 748-19th Street, Brandon, Man. 24-4

OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS
STRAINS LIMITED, 231 PORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg—J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. For better vision and comfortable glasses. 24-12

SAVE YOUR SIGHT—N. V. GORDON, OPTO- metrist. Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-13

MISCELLANEOUS

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INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION regarding patenting can immediately secure interest- ing free booklet. Marden and Bromley, 1003 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 24-9

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS. WRITE Featherstonhaugh & Co., 36 C.P.R. Building, Winnipeg, for full information. A Canadian com- pany of 40 years standing. Gerald S. Roxburgh, resident manager.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

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BEETS CARROTS TURNIPS
CABBAGE ONIONS
STRAIGHT OR MIXED

CAR LOTS

R. SMITH PRODUCE COMPANY

248 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

CANADA

EARLY SIX-WEEK SEED POTATOES, \$1.25 bushel; Silver Queen seed potatoes, \$1.00 bushel. C. Draper, Glenella, Man.

FOR SALE—POTATOES, CAR LOTS, DIRECT from grower. Colin Gibson, Hamiota, Man.

PRODUCE

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WIN- nipeg, needs more cream direct from farms. Regular collections from both Dominion and Canadian National Express Companies. Grades and prices right and prompt payments.

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THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RE- lieved of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, lame back through the use of Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal. Write Western Agent, 301 Ryan Commercial Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 25-12

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LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. PROF. SCOTT, Winnipeg. 25-12

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BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND GUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

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WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs, mounted. Lowest prices in West. 24-5

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 290 EDMON- ton St., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man. 23-18

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KILL WOLVES, COYOTES—MICKELSON'S Coyote Capsules. Quick death. Great results. Thirty capsules, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00. Extra strength for timber wolves, 30 capsules, \$2.00; 100, \$5.00. Lura oil decoy, 50 cents ounce. Postpaid. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND, post-paid five pounds: Rouge or Havana, Connecticut, \$2.90; In Spread Leaf, \$3.15; Haubourg or Rouge-Queens, \$3.40; Queens or Parfum d'Italie, \$3.65; In Spread Leaf, \$3.90; Valgo Brand, \$2.00. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

TYPEWRITERS

FREE PRICE LIST OF NEW AND REBUILT Royal typewriters, and Corona four-bank portable typewriters, on request. Royal Typewriter Agency, Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask. 25-12

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PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW. C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 20-21c; 4-5 lbs., 18-20c; 2-4 lbs., 17c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 20c; 5-6 lbs., 18c; 4-5 lbs., 15c
Ducks 15-16c

DRESSED POULTRY—4c per lb. above live weight prices quoted.

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

TAG YOUR POULTRY CRATE CONSOLIDATED

Fifty per cent. of incoming poultry express shipments are tagged CONSOLIDATED. Your neighbor ships from experience. The sooner you, too, fall in line the better for your peace of mind and equally important—your pocket-book.

We are paying as follows, live weight, Winnipeg. Per lb.
Hens, over 6 lbs. 20c
Hens, 5-6 lbs. 18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs. 15c
Chickens, over 5 lbs. 22c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs. 19-20c
Chickens, under 4 lbs. 17-18c
Turkeys 24c
Ducks 14c

Crates expressed same day as requested. A printed list of satisfied shippers mailed to anyone on request.

You can't go wrong consigning all you have to THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
605 DUFFERIN AVE., WINNIPEG

We Pay Cash For CREAM, EGGS, POULTRY

Our developed outlet, combined with our efficient buying and selling organization, allows us to perform a service for you at cost, and the saving is reflected in our consistent fair prices.

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Swift Canadian Co.
LIMITED
WINNIPEG

Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

Chickens, 5 1/2 lbs. and over, 21-22c; 4-5 1/2 lbs., 19-20c; 2-4 lbs. 17-18c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 19-20c; 5-6 lbs., 17-18c; 4-5 lbs. 15-16c
Ducks 15-16c

DRESSED POULTRY—4c per lb. above live weight prices quoted.

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

New POULTRY Service on basis of CO-OPERATIVE PROFIT- DISTRIBUTION

Commencing October 1 we solicit live and dressed POULTRY on a CO-OPERATIVE SHARING PLAN.

CASH market prices paid as quoted below, returned immediately. In addition 20 per cent. of profits accruing out of all sales will be distributed as additional bonus after the end of the fiscal year, December 31, 1926.

Present paying prices are as follows: live and dressed weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

	Live Per lb.	Dressed Per lb.
Hens, over 6 lbs.	20c	24c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.	18c	22c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	15c	20c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	22c	26c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	19-20c	23c
Turkeys, Old Toms	18-20c	23c
Turkeys, Hens	24c	28c
Ducks	14c	18c

Good Management. TAGS CRATES SERVICE

The Dominion Poultry Sales
60 MCGREGOR STREET, WINNIPEG

Dressed Poultry

We want all your Dressed Poultry and will pay the highest prices. Correct weight and grades guaranteed.

PRESENT PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG:
No. 1 Chicken, 4 lbs. and up 30c
No. 1 Chicken, under 4 lbs. 28c
No. 1 Fowl, 4-5 lbs. 21c
No. 1 Fowl, under 4 lbs. 19c
No. 1 Turkeys, over 8 lbs. 31c
Ducks and Geese At Market Prices
No. 2 stock 3 cents per lb. lower than above prices.

CITY MARKET (Poultry)
HARRIS ABATTOIR
ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

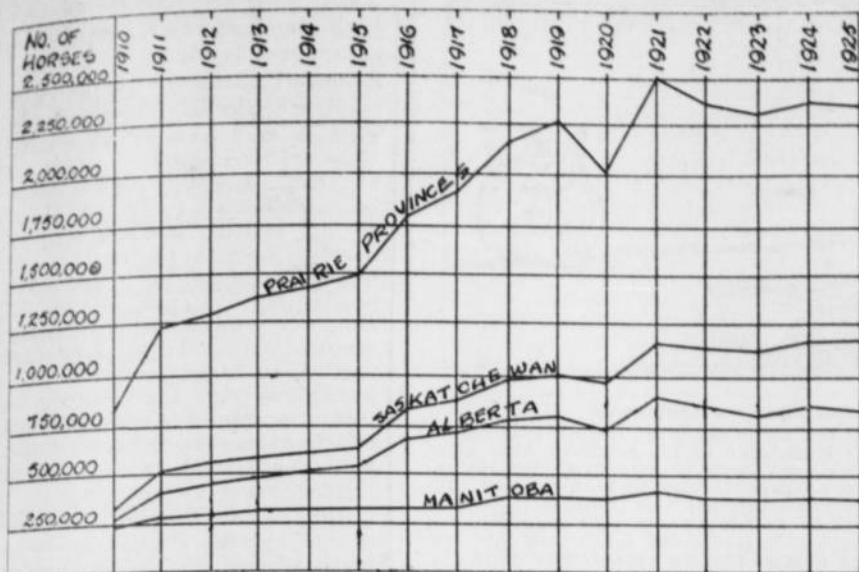
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Market News and Notes



How the Horse Population of The Prairie Provinces has Increased Since 1910

The number of horses in the prairie provinces in each year since 1910 is shown by the diagram. The high point was reached in 1921, a year in which the figures, being based on census returns, would be accurate. In any but census years, which come every five years, the figures are based on estimates which, as the census returns at the five-year intervals show, have been approximately correct. Since 1921, the lines indicate that there has not been much change in the number of horses kept.

The Wheat Market

The high point in wheat prices for October delivery was reached about the first of the month and since then there has been substantial declines. The clearing weather over most of the West was one of the chief causes. As regards the weather Saskatchewan and Alberta was better favored than Manitoba during the first ten days of the month. A short period of continued dry weather would see the crop threshed, but the weather is in a particularly flimsy mood this fall. On the morning of September 10 a drenching thunderstorm visited some parts of Manitoba at least, but at time of writing it is not reported over how wide an area the storm spread itself.

From October 1 to October 7 receipts of Canadian wheat were 82,778,970 bushels, as compared with 112,211,939, for the same period last year. In the United States figures show exports for three months of around 85,000,000 bushels in wheat and flour which is about 40,000,000 bushels more than for the same time last year. It is expected that before the end of the year exports of American wheat will reach 150,000,000 bushels.

The coal strike in Great Britain continues to make a heavy demand on tonnage in transporting coal, and this is having considerable effect in raising freight rates. In the meantime England is in need of wheat and the resumption of coal mining with the consequent gradual freeing of tonnage from the coal carrying trade would have the effect of increasing wheat exports.

Liverpool Prices

The Liverpool closing prices on Saturday, Oct. 9, were: October, 1.65½; December, 1.59½.

Winnipeg Grain Market

Cash quotations at close of market, Oct. 9.

Wheat		Flax	
1 Nor.	138½	1 N.W.C.	195½
2 Nor.	134½	2 C.W.	191½
3 Nor.	130½	3 C.W.	170½
4 Nor.	123½	Rejected	165½
5 Nor.	111½	Rye	
6 Nor.	95½	2 C.W.	93½
Feed	80½	Futures	
1 Red Durum	122½	Oct. wheat	137½
2 Red Durum	120½	Dec. wheat	134½
Oats		May wheat	138½
2 C.W.	56½	Oct. oats	56½
3 C.W.	53½	Dec. oats	52½
Ex. 1 feed	53½	May oats	54½
1 Feed	52½	Oct. barley	63½
2 Feed	51½	Dec. barley	63½
Barley		May barley	66½
3 C.W.	63½	Oct. flax	195½
4 C.W.	59½	Dec. flax	197½
Rejected	57½	May flax	205½
Feed	56½	Oct. rye	93½
		Dec. rye	94½
		May rye	100½

Livestock Quotations

	Winnipeg Oct. 8	Calgary Oct. 8
Steers:		
Choice	\$5.50-\$5.75	\$5.75
Fair to good	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.50
Medium	4.25-4.75	4.50-4.75
Common	3.50-4.00	3.75-4.25
Choice feeders	4.00-5.00	5.00
Fair to good	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.75
Stockers (choice)	4.00-4.50	4.75-5.00
Fair to good	3.00-3.75	3.50-4.50
Heifers:		
Choice butcher	5.00-5.50	4.50-4.75
Fair to good	4.00-4.75	4.00-4.35
Choice stockers	3.25-4.00	3.50-3.75
Fair to good	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.25
Cows:		
Choice butcher	3.75-4.25	3.75
Fair to good	3.25-3.50	3.30-3.50
Canners and cutters	1.50-2.50	
Calves:		
Choice	7.00-8.00	5.35-5.75
Good	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.25
Common	3.00-5.00	
Sheep:		
Fair to good	7.00-8.00	6.00-8.00
Lambs:		
Spring	10.50-11.00	9.00-10.00
Hogs:		
Selects	\$13.75	\$13.75
Thick smooths	12.50	12.50
Heavies	11.50	11.50
Lights	12.50	12.50

Livestock Marketings

The following table shows the sales of the various classes of livestock on the principal markets in Canada from January 1 to October 7, compared with sales for the same period in 1925:

	Jan. 1 to Oct. 7 1926	Same Period 1925
Cattle	667,067	642,084
Calves	267,019	241,311
Hogs	754,503	959,820
Sheep	224,951	215,709

Argentina Sowings

The following is the first official forecast of the areas sown to wheat, flaxseed and oats in Argentina for the season 1926-27: Wheat 19,126,000 acres, as compared with 19,197,900 acres in 1925-26, and 16,096,200 acres, the annual average for the five years, 1920-21 to 1924-25; flaxseed 6,524,000 acres, as compared with 6,201,100 acres in 1925-26, and with 4,938,500 acres, the five-year average; oats 3,138,000 acres, as compared with 3,194,000 acres in 1925-26, and with 2,435,600 acres, the five-year average.

Assisting British Feeders

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, advises W. A. Wilson, Canadian representative in London, by cable of the dispatch of boats carrying Canadian cattle. The description is given showing the number of stores and those that are fat. On receipt of these cables Mr. Wilson has a selected list of buyers to whom word is sent along the following lines: "Left Canada for England and Scotland: 350 store and 30 fat cattle on the Bellflower, due Glasgow, September 19. 629 store cattle on the



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to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
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Lougheed Building,
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GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND TRACK BUYERS

Licensed and Bonded.

References: Bank of Commerce or any Commercial Agency

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SWIFT CURRENT BIGGAR GULL LAKE SHAUNAVON ASSINIBOIA INDIAN HEAD
HERBERT WEYBURN PRINCE ALBERT EDMONTON CALGARY

Liberal Advances. Prompt Settlements. Absolute Safety. Best Results

Private Wire Service to all Grain Markets. Investment and hedging orders in grain futures handled efficiently

MARK YOUR BILLS OF LADING—ADVISE

MALDEN ELEVATOR CO. LTD., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Salacia, due Dundee on September 23, and 455 store and 20 fat cattle on the Colonial, due Birkenhead, September 25." These particulars are, of course, issued immediately to the press, but there is a selected list of buyers to whom notice is mailed.

Egg Prices

Prices at Winnipeg on October 9, according to Dominion government grading (strictly fresh not over five days old) were as follows: Extras dozen, cases returned 38c.; firsts, dozen, cases returned, 33c to 35c; seconds, dozen, cases returned, 26c to 28c.

SELL YOUR SURPLUS HONEY

IN WESTERN CANADA—At a cost of a fraction of a cent per pound you can reach over 80,000 western farm homes, with a "Little Guide Ad." in the Farmers' Market Place, found at the end of this journal. Try this profitable method for selling your surplus honey. For further information see top of page 44.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE IMPROVED "VEGA" SEPARATORS

Made famous on two continents by many notable points of superior design and expert workmanship. Built in four standard sizes most practical for Western dairymen, and sold at surprisingly low prices by

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The Kidneys purify the blood. When they fail, poisons accumulate and Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago and a host of ills often follow. Gin Pills, by restoring the Kidneys to normal activity, give permanent relief.

50c a box everywhere

When Your Poor Old Stomach Groans With Gas

When Sourness, Pain and Bloating Follow Every Meal

MAKE THIS SIMPLE TEST

No matter about diets, special food programs or the dozen or more medicines you have tried without success. If you really want stomach comfort—quick, certain and lasting relief from the usual after-eating distress—just make this simple NEVER FAILING test today!

For only a few cents get from any good druggist a little pure Bismarated Magnesia—then, immediately after your next heavy meal, take a teaspoonful of the powder or four of the tablets and drink a glass of warm or not iced water.

This is a simple, pleasant and inexpensive test that may be absolutely depended upon to prove its value in less than five minutes and, in most instances, relief comes almost instantly.

Bismarated Magnesia is a pleasant, harmless, non-laxative form of old-fashioned Magnesia that, when taken after meals, cleanses, sweetens and neutralizes the dangerous stomach acids that cause 95 per cent. of stomach ailments. Be sure and get BISURATED Magnesia at your druggist's today!

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525 University Ave., Minneapolis, Min.

Can You Sleep All Night?

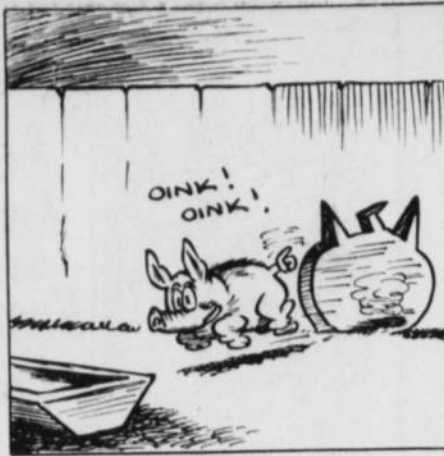
Or Must You Get Up Frequently By Reason of Bladder Trouble?

If so, I would like to send you a sample of my Home Treatment so you can give it a trial. I want you to know how quickly it relieves the irritation in the bladder and stops the getting up nights to urinate every hour or two which is very wearing and a source of endless annoyance. If you are looking for quick relief, fill out the coupon below, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 2037 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and a free trial will be sent you by mail.

COUPON

This coupon is good for a trial treatment of McWETHY'S HOME TREATMENT. Fill out your name and address on dotted lines, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 2037 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and the sample treatment will at once be sent you by mail.

Name _____
Street or R.F.D. _____
City _____ Province _____



Knowitall's New and Simplified Hog Sizer and Lengthener

Since establishing his farm, Shaggy Acres, in the municipality of Gopher Pocket, Mr. C. I. Knowitall has assiduously cultivated the acquaintance of his neighbors who pride themselves on being just practical farmers without any frills or furbeloes. His mathematical mind, trained to the use of calipers and dividers, refuses to be impressed with the fact that a man who has raised hogs for 20 years can tell to a pound or two what a market hog weighs. To remove the guesswork he has designed a very simple device. In the board fence surrounding the feeding pen a hole is cut out exactly the size and shape of a cross section of a 200-pound hog. As soon as the hog exceeds this weight he can no longer get through the hole to the trough. He is then hustled off to market. In practical operation another valuable use has been found for the device. The constant friction while passing out and in lengthens the side of the hog and increases the proportion of selects by a considerable percentage.

SCREENINGS

Co-operative Losses

After a heavy rain, an old farmer sat on his back steps and moodily regarded the ravages of the flood of water. A neighbor pulled up in a rattling wagon.

"Whoa!" yelled the neighbor. "Say, Jed, your hogs was all washed down the creek, an' they're all dead."

"How about Flaherty's hogs," asked the farmer.

"They're gone, too."

"And Larson's?"

"Washed away."

"Humph!" ejaculated the old fellow, cheering up, "Tain't as bad as I thought it was."

Mutual Admiration

An Irishman was sitting in a station smoking; when a woman came in, and sitting down beside him, remarked: "Sir, if you were a gentleman you would not smoke here."

"Mum," he said: "if ye wuz a lady, ye'd sit farther away."

Pretty soon the lady burst out again: "If you were my husband," she said, "I'd give you poison."

"Well, mum," returned the Irishman, as he puffed away at his pipe, "if you wuz my wife, I'd take it."

Carfare

For hours they had been together on her front porch. The moon cast its tender gleam down on the young and handsome couple who sat strangely far apart. He sighed. She sighed. Finally:

"I wish I had money, dear," he said; "I'd travel."

Impulsively she slipped her hand into his; then, rising swiftly, she sped into the house.

Aghast, he looked at his hand. In his palm lay a nickel.

Poor Outlook for Ped.

Walker (in hot argument)—"The pedestrian was here first, you have to admit that."

Motorist—"Yes, and so was the Indian, but where is he now?"

Trouble

"Didn't you say this car would do seventy-five miles an hour without any trouble?" asked the recent purchaser of the agent.

"Yes," was the reply. "Didn't she?"

"She did seventy-five all right, but the trouble I got into cost me twenty dollars and costs."

Had A Reason

"What time is high tide," said the small boy to the old sailor.

"You've asked me that question a dozen times," said the sailor. "I tell you high tide is at five fifty-five. You don't mean to tell me you've forgotten already?"

"Oh, no," said the boy. "But I love to see your whiskers wobble when you say five fifty-five."

His Interpretation

A teacher was trying to give her pupils an illustration of the word "perseverance." "What is it," she asked, "that carries a man along rough roads and up hills and down, through jungles and swamps and raging torrents?"

There was a silence and then Tommy, whose father was a motor dealer, spoke up: "Please, miss," he said, "there ain't no such car."

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Dangerous to Neglect Eyes

Many who have never had their eyes examined pride themselves on good eyesight, owing to a general misunderstanding as to what good eyesight really is. Those who suffer most from defects of the eyes are those who have minor defects, not noticeable except to an eye specialist. These minor defects, do not affect "seeing" in the majority of cases, owing to the eye accommodating itself to the defect. This action on the part of the eye muscles, however, is a tremendous strain on the nervous system and uses up a large amount of nerve energy, so that the unwitting victim of average eye defects is worse off than his less fortunate brother with short sight, who is deriving comfort from glasses.

This silent leakage of nervous energy can be stopped by an optometrist—a scientific eyesight specialist who examines your eyes thoroughly by the aid of wonderful modern instruments, from which the eye can keep no secrets. Everyone, young and old, should seek the advice of the optometrist. He will tell you the exact condition of your eyes and prescribe the correct glasses if you need them. Remember, those that think they have good eyesight are more liable to trouble than others whose eyes are obviously at fault. Neglect of the eyes is one of the most common causes of sickness.

How's Your Stomach?

Mine's fine, thank you. But it wasn't always so. You can easily get rid of your Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Catarrh of Stomach, Belching, Heart Fluttering, Sour Stomach, Nervousness, Constipation, Headache, Bad Breath, Torpid Liver, etc., same as I did, and in the same way. Don't send one cent, for I am so sure this treatment will produce like results for you that I will send it, all charges prepaid, by mail.

After it has proven itself the means of getting rid of your stomach troubles, you may send me one dollar. How is that for confidence and fairness?

Write now. Address:
THEODORE H. JACKSON
640 Stratford Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, acids, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 558 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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ASTHMA-SERA, a wonderful new medicine, softens and soothes the bronchial passages, restores gland activity to normal and quickly and forever banishes Asthma, Hay Fever and all bronchial troubles. Free information sent gladly, tear out this advertisement and send with name and address to

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